

News Analysis

Carrillo's Book: A Rare Dissection of Soviet Communism

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 27 (IHT)—A reading of Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo's book, "Eurocommunism and the State," quickly shows why it was attached so vigorously in the Soviet press last week: the book is intensely critical of the Soviet Union and Soviet-style Communism.

Mr. Carrillo goes beyond the usual statements of different paths to socialism for different nations. He dissects the Soviet state in a way that is rare among Communists, apologizing along the way that "other comrades may criticize what I say, but the truth must be known."

His harshest criticism, the one that caused the Soviet press agency to react almost incredulously last week, was the charge that the Soviet Union could not even call itself a workers' democracy. Consider this paragraph:

"This type of state that has developed in the Soviet Union is not capitalist, for it does not defend private property, but neither is it the type of state imagined by Lenin—one in which the workers exercise power directly. Where should we situate this type of state? Lenin said that the state, in the first phase of socialism, would maintain bourgeois elements. But the Soviet state has gone beyond the provisions of Lenin. It not only has kept bourgeois elements, but has deformed and degenerated to a degree that in other times was only associated with imperialism."

That is tough language, and Norovye Vremya, in an article made official by Tass, counterattacked that Mr. Carrillo had quite simply ceased to be a Communist, and was no better than a Social Democrat. "It is not through ignorance that Carrillo denigrates socialism and our country," it replied. "This is deliberate anti-Sovietism."

The polemic is not one that will go away quickly, nor is it one that systematic critics of Eurocommunism will be able to dismiss as purely tactical. For Mr. Carrillo makes it clear in his book that he regards himself as the true Marxist, and the Russians as the deviationists. Social democracy, he writes, sets out only to administer capitalism, while Marxism seeks to transform it, improve on it.

Since the death of Stalin, writes Mr. Carrillo, the Soviet system has not shown much improvement. "In reality," he writes, "one of the causes of the fall of Khrushchev perhaps lay in his inability to transform the system of state created under Stalin... this system has not changed, has not been democratized and has maintained the same brutal coercive character vis-à-vis other socialist states, something brutally shown during the occupation of Czechoslovakia."

For Mr. Carrillo, the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, marked the end, for him, of any kind of solidarity with Moscow. "It was the last straw," he writes.

Carrillo Counters Criticism Of Eurocommunism by Russia

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thoughtful, Mr. Carrillo professed to be untroubled by the Soviet attack, which was aimed at him personally as well as at the notion of Eurocommunism. "Everyone has the impression that if they choose us and not the French or the Italians—it was because they thought we were the weakest."

"Here they were wrong. This country—I once said it to a high Soviet official—is the country of Don Quixote, it is a country of pride, with a sense of dignity. And our party has this, the virtues of this country."

Mr. Carrillo said the French

End to Capitalism Vowed in Saigon

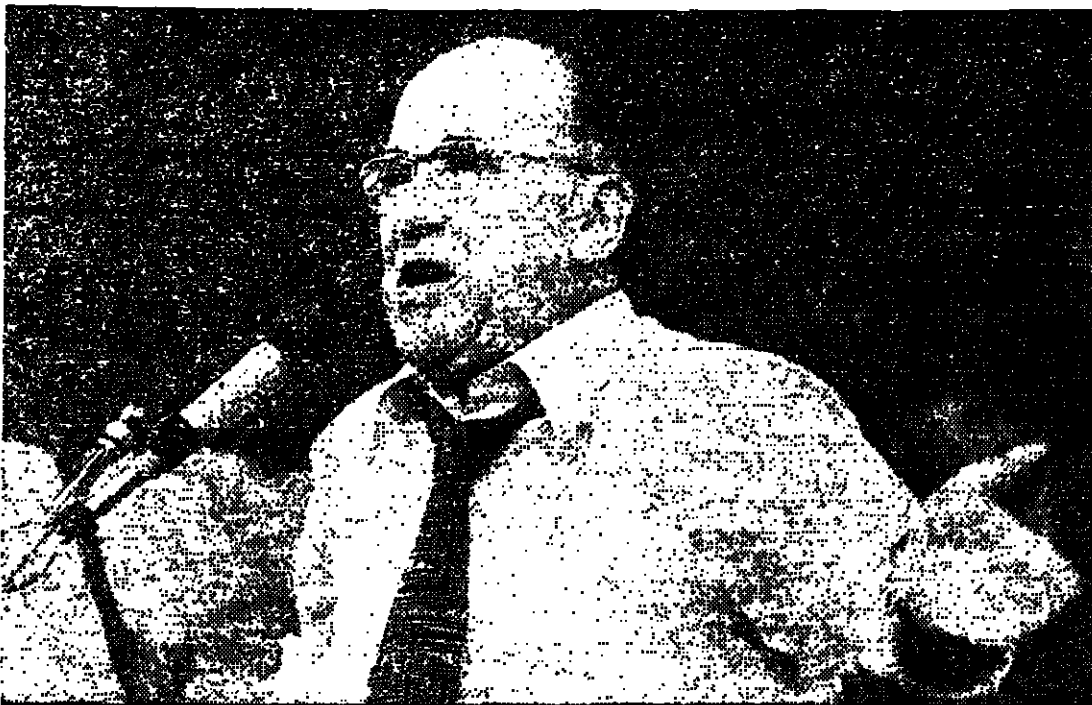
BANGKOK, June 27 (AP)—Southern Vietnam will eliminate the last traces of capitalist society by 1979. Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) People's Committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Kiet's political report, delivered to a recent session of the People's Council, said the government would phase out private ownership in small industry and handicrafts, wholesale and retail trades, and agriculture in two years. The report was carried by Vietnam News Agency today.

Mr. Kiet cited problems—including sabotage, 500,000 unemployed and shortages—that must be solved by the government and people. "Free enterprise will be eliminated to stop speculation and hoarding as soon as difficult problems have been solved," Mr. Kiet said. He pointed to moves toward socialism in the south, including state control of banks, import and export enterprises and most communications.

E. German Guard Flees

BAD BRAMSTEDT, West Germany, June 27 (Reuters)—A 29-year-old non-Communist official of the East German border forces fled his post yesterday after a nine-hour last week to escape to the West, West German police said.



Santiago Carrillo

"Any idea of 'internationalism' ended for us. He does not bother to explain that his criticism of the invasion in 1968 led to an abortive Soviet attempt to replace him as Spanish secretary-general with Enrique Lister, who approved the invasion."

Mr. Carrillo does not limit his criticism of Soviet Communism to the recent past. He ranges back in history, blaming Soviet pre-World War II policy for failures of the Popular Fronts in Spain and France, objecting to the establishment of the Cominform in 1947 and the treatment of the Yugoslavs starting in 1948. He has some kind words for Trotsky, saying that it is time that Communist history stopped branding him a tool of fascism, which he wasn't, and examined his theses.

All this was too much for the Soviet Communists. Their criticism was carefully timed for just after the June 15 Spanish elections, so the Spanish Communists would not gain any electoral mileage from it. The Spanish party won only 7.5 per cent in those elections, considerably less than the 12 per cent the hardline Portuguese Communists won in their first democratic attempt two years ago. The Soviet criticism was a clear attempt to show that, not only is Mr. Carrillo wrong about Communism in Eastern Europe, but his analysis is wrong for Western Europe as well.

Mr. Carrillo's book is a strong plea for a pan-Western European Communism, a rival power center, a new schism in the Communist world. Critics of Eurocommunism, he writes, "question our sincerity. I am not going to deny that I have changed my position on a whole series of questions, those who doubt the sincerity of these changes are fundamentally those who never change their ideas on anything."

But, he writes, Eurocommunists are not "extending their hand to save decadent, imperialistic capitalism," but "are out to liquidate it and the Italian parties, which also assert independence from Moscow, are 'very tranquil after these attacks.'"

Mr. Carrillo, asked if he expected support from the independent-minded parties of Romania and Yugoslavia, said that he had asked for none, but then noted that an editorial in the Yugoslav journal Kommunist had criticized the "fabricated accusations" in Norovye Vremya.

Tanker Blows Up, Burns in France

SETE, France, June 27 (Reuters)—A Finnish oil tanker, the 11,321-ton Gunny, exploded and spread burning oil over the sea today as two tugs towed it out of this southern French tourist resort.

The blast threw most of the crew overboard. At least one seaman was killed, one missing and 10 others badly burned. The tanker was ripped in half, and its severed aft section blocked the entrance to the harbor.

The explosion, heard throughout the port town, smashed windows in buildings. Officials ordered measures to prevent oil from polluting the port.

Sadat Rebukes Egypt Leftists As Soviet 'Agents, Traitors'

CAIRO, June 27 (Reuters)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday accused the leaders of the opposition leftist Unionist Progressive party of being "agents" of the Soviet Union and labeled them traitors.

The party was one of three set up last year by Mr. Sadat's government when Egypt adopted a multiparty political system. The other two are the ruling Arab Socialist Union and the rightist Free Socialist party.

President Sadat's remarks were reported by the Middle East News Agency after he met a group of journalists in Alexandria.

"The agent leadership of the leftist trend, the Progressive Unionists, are rejected, completely rejected, because they are

it. We are not Social Democrats, our ideological adversaries. We want to act as Marxists, as Communists, applying our programs in the developed nations in the 1970s."

Mr. Carrillo defends the well-known Eurocommunist positions: free elections, parliamentary democracy, political plurality, traditional Western European human rights and liberties. But he makes some important distinctions which show that, if Eurocommunism is not to become Soviet-style Communism, neither is it capitalism.

He is extremely ambiguous on his notion of the role of a free press under Eurocommunism. "Generally speaking," he writes "in the capitalist countries today the communications media is the most dangerous opium of the people."

It is evident," he goes on, "that a radical change in the use of these powerful instru-

ments is not possible without a change in political power." With a change in political power, all major political parties will be given their own "organs of expression," he says.

The short-term problem, he writes, is how to sever the ties between capitalism and the media before the foreseen change in political power.

Mr. Carrillo also rejects violence as a means of establishing Eurocommunism, preferring parliamentary procedures. But he adds a curious proviso: "At a certain moment, it may be necessary to fight force with force; that is to say that the transformation toward a democratic government may not be entirely pacific, and it may be forced to take steps to avert a coup d'état."

Aside from the provisos on the press and on violence, Mr. Carrillo's recipe for Eurocommunism sounds almost Social Democratic,

Leftist Chief in Lebanon

Jumblat's Son Takes Charge—Reluctantly

By Marvyn Howe

MUKHTARA, Lebanon, June 27 (UPI)—In a vast feudal castle high on the slopes of Mount Lebanon, a spare young man in jeans and leather jacket ceremoniously receives elders of the Druze community and an array of politicians.

Walid Jumblat is adjusting to his dual role as leader of the Druzes and of Lebanon's leftist alliance, positions inherited after the assassination of his father, Kamel Jumblat, last March.

"I am sad to give up the freedom of my old life," the 28-year-old Mr. Jumblat said to a visitor in his cozy study. Like the jeans, the study is a reminder of Mr. Jumblat's old life as a fun-loving graduate of the American University of Beirut. On the bookshelves is a wide selection of English, French and Arabic paperbacks. On the walls are examples of his photography and a color portrait of Brigitte Bardot.

Mr. Jumblat seems ready to take up his father's crusade for a united, socialist and secular Lebanon. He is concerned that the rightist Lebanese Front is trying to split the country into Christian and Moslem zones. In recent weeks, he has met with Lebanon's Christian and Moslem rulers as well as leaders of Syria, Egypt, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"My main mission is to fight against the partition of Lebanon," he declared, adding, "My father was an obstacle to partition and that's why they killed him." He declined to indicate who "they" might be, but he says that investigations into his father's murder continue.

His aunt, grandfather and several aunts were also victims of political assassination. "I have to live with death," he said. "One of the first things I have to do is make my will."

Unprepared to Lead

Unlike the sons of most Lebanese politicians, the only Jumblat son was not prepared to succeed his father. "I was interested in politics because I lived in a political atmosphere, but I was not active, essentially, because I'm against Lebanon's tradition of hereditary politics," he said.

On March 16, he was in Beirut when he learned that something had happened to his father in the Chuf, the mountain region about



Walid Jumblat

40 miles south of the capital. He knew what the consequences would be and rushed to the scene. But the Druzes already had begun to take their revenge on the Christian Maronites. The Maronites say that 150 persons were killed after the assassination.

U.S. Insists Israel Yield

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—that is, Sinai, Golan, West Bank and Gaza—with the exact border and security arrangements being agreed in the negotiations."

Arms Fund Confirmed

The State Department, at the same time, confirmed reports that the Carter administration had decided to authorize \$115 million in new arms for Israel.

The statement, in referring to "difficult compromises," said: "We are not asking for one-sided concessions from anyone."

As for Arab concessions, the statement called for "steps toward the normalization of relations with Israel." A lasting peace, it said, implied security arrangements on all fronts that were satisfactory to "all the parties" in guaranteeing established borders.

It added:

"The peace, to be durable, must also deal with the Palestinian issue. In this connection the President has spoken of the need for a homeland for the Palestinians, whose exact nature should be negotiated between the parties."

In a Senate speech today, meantime, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said the administration's peace ideas for the Middle East were "unrealistic" and could increase rather than diminish the danger of renewed war. He said too many concrete concessions had been demanded of Israel.

Kuwaiti Aide in Iraq

BAGHDAD, June 27 (UPI)—Kuwaiti Defense and Interior Minister Sheikh Saad al Abdullah al-Sabah arrived from Kuwait today for talks with Iraqi officials on the demarcation line separating the two neighboring Arab states.

despite his Marxist disclaimers. The role of the Communist party is no more than "one of the representatives of the working class"; Eurocommunism will be decentralized, bearing no resemblance to the tight central control of Eastern European states; the role of the police and army will be strictly apolitical.

Internationally, Mr. Carrillo defines the goal as one of avoiding any abrupt shocks in international equilibrium. He wants, however, ultimately to "replace what has become a bipolar world system with one that is multipolar." He seeks a Western European defense system, "one that is as independent of the United States as of the Soviet Union." Under such a system, he writes, neither superpower would need foreign bases in Europe.

True Path

For Mr. Carrillo, Eurocommunism is the true path between two bad extremes—capitalism, "the crisis of which we see on all sides, economically, politically, culturally, morally, ideologically"—and Sovietism.

Of Sovietism, he believes that Alexander Solzhenitsyn can be considered the "extreme expression of deception and despair to the point of unmitigated hate, the product of the distance between the dream and the reality."

To succeed, concludes Mr. Carrillo, Eurocommunism must spread across Western Europe, it cannot hope to succeed in one isolated country. That is why the three nations identified with Eurocommunism since the Madrid meeting last March—Italy, France and Spain—now openly defend the doctrine of Eurocommunism.

The goal, he says, will be difficult to attain. Eurocommunists will not find many friends. Not only do they face "excommunication" from the Soviet camp, but they will be denounced by the capitalists as well.

"The one side sees us as an instrument of Soviet policy in Europe," he writes. "The other sees us as a simple prolongation of Yankee imperialism."



Ilya Glazunov

Artist Calls Off Show

Orlov Is Formally Charged With 'Defaming Soviet State'

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—The prominent Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, whose arrest in February drew expressions of concern from the White House, has been formally charged with anti-Soviet activity, which carries a maximum prison term of three years, his wife reported today.

Irina Orlov described the charge against her husband after a two-hour interrogation session with the KGB security police at Lubyanka Prison.

(The artist Ilya Glazunov to-

day postponed an exhibit of his works here as a result of his dispute with Soviet authorities over one of his paintings named by the official "anti-Soviet caricature." Press International reports.

Mr. Orlov founded a group last year to monitor compliance with the human rights guarantees of the Helsinki accords on European security which the Kremlin signed in 1975. The monitoring group issued about 20 reports ranging from emigrant religious discrimination to use of psychiatric hospitals incarcerating dissidents.

The official charge against Orlov is listed as "the distortion of fabrications defaming Soviet state." It was until today how severely authorities would deal with Orlov. The 52-year-old artist's wife had previous unsuccessful attempts at obtaining permission about his case.

Since the early spring, authorities have all but all the dissident Helsinki group, arresting nine men and allowing others to see One Western journalist. Both of the Los Angeles was interrogated earlier month ostensibly for re secrets from a Soviet spy in parapsychology. In fact questioning centered on Toth's contacts with a Shebaransky, a spokesman Mr. Orlov's monitoring group.

Mr. Shebaransky, a 29-year computer specialist who has refused permission to emigrate, was arrested March 1977 on charges of espionage in the press that he worked for Central Intelligence Agency. Allegations were denied by officials, including President Brezhnev.

The charges against Mr. Orlov are less serious, but seem to be a warning to separate the case of the artist from those of the other dissidents arrested recently.



Hassan Gouled

and it said to have acquired a few properties that provide him with a modest income.

Even his admirers describe him as a "political Mistro," or coffee-house politician, to whom his new world of air-conditioned offices, appointments books and official protocol is utterly foreign.

He has had to give up his mornings of coffee, politics and intrigue at the Palmier en Zinc café.

Aligned With Gaullists

In the 1950s, he was the elected territorial senator in the French Senate in Paris, where he was aligned with the Gaullists. Later he became the territory's member in the French Chamber of Deputies. He returned to be minister of education in the territorial government under the pro-French Afar leader, Ali Arif, but broke with Mr. Arif in 1967 to espouse independence. He has spent the last 10 years working for that goal in the territorial legislature.

He is a Moslem, dresses casually, and habitually wears a white cap over his gray hair. He is not known as an orator or charismatic leader and suffers from catarracts and fatigue, which has already raised questions about the longevity of his tenure. Mr. Gouled is married but has no children, according to his official information service.

3d Uganda Official Is Living in London

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—A third Ugandan minister, Idi Amin's government has left Uganda and is living in Britain, the Home Office disclosed today. Samuel Nyanzi, formerly minister of small industries, left in January, but his presence has not been publicized, the Home Office said. "He has permission to be here until July 31. After that, he can apply for an extension of his permit and his case will be considered," a spokesman said.

Glazunov Show Halter

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI)—Mr. Glazunov, 47, an unnoted but prominent member of Soviet art establishment who painted an official portrait of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, said today he would not put his show to open in what he called his "m place"—a work called "The Day of the 20th Century."

The painting traces events from the Russian revolution to the space age and includes scores of figures, a Stalin, Trotsky, Alex Solzhenitsyn, Mao Tse-tung, Ben-Haim, Charlie Chaplin and the Playboy bunny, style the artist calls "philosophical realism."

It was the third time the 300 of Mr. Glazunov's work originally announced for had been postponed. The artist said he was called to the city of Culture Thursday warned that if he insisted showing "The Mystery of the Century" "you will be very because your life will change."

Fund Director Questions

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP)—Administrator of a fund to imprison dissidents said was called in for an interview by the Moscow city prosecutor today, but refused to answer questions.

Tatyana Khodorovich, 55, manages a fund financed by royalties from books by Solzhenitsyn, said the questioning lasted just 10 minutes, during which she refused to answer questions for not talking refused to sign a summary of the questioning. She has run Solzhenitsyn fund since 1974, when its administrator Mr. Ginsburg, was imprisoned.

Leftists Aim At Colleges

(Continued from Page 1)

probably because the institute are controlled by the 10 individual states and the West in City Senate. Before the reform law goes into effect, each state government must approve enabling legislation and local regulations.

Despite its critical tone, report does not recommend repealing the reform act or abolishing group control of the universities.

The committee recommends that faculties be retained authority over the academic process and that appointments subject to review by broad university committees to prevent departments becoming too small.

Student representation should be in proportion to students actually take part in university elections, thus preventing minorities from gaining excess power, the report suggested. It should be regular examination to weed out unqualified students and counselors should be new to advise students on career opportunities. Student staff should not hinder those who want to continue to study a teach, it added.

The committee's report, a revision, will be submitted to the next International Council of the Future of the University Toronto in August.

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Pope Again Warns Lefebvre on Ordinations

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church must be more anti-Communist.

For a while, the Vatican tried to placate Archbishop Lefebvre, but in the old way, and his ceremonies began to be attended by thousands of followers.

Finally, the Vatican ordered him to refrain from saying mass, and in effect stripped him of all priestly duties. It also warned him of excommunication.

While Archbishop Lefebvre has not said mass recently, he has given speeches to private audiences sharply condemning the modern Vatican practices and singling out the Pope for censure.

He has in effect called the Pope a "heretic, a schismatic and a tool of Communism" for his support of the council reforms.

At a meeting in Rome earlier this month, Archbishop Lefebvre declared: "I used to be honored for the same thing that has now got me suspended, soon to be excommunicated, and I declared an enemy of the church. It is inconceivable."

In his private address to the cardinals today, the Pope spoke in Latin and did not mention Archbishop Lefebvre by name, but everyone knew what he meant: "With a heart full of sadness we express again the suffering which the coming unlawful ordinations cause us—ordinations which our brother in the episcopate is preparing to confer wrongfully, as he has done in the past."

"We firmly deplore these ordinations. In this way he is emphasizing his personal opposition to the church and his activity of

division and rebellion in matters of extreme gravity."

"Young people are thus being placed outside of the church's authentic ministry, which by the sacred law of the church, they will be forbidden to exercise."

"Our predecessors, to whose discipline he presumes to ap-

peal, would not have tolerated a disobedient obedience as it is pernicious for so long a period as we have so patiently done."

And the Pope called on Archbishop Lefebvre and his followers "to understand the beneficial meaning of the modifications made to the sacred rites in incidental matters and not to remain obstinately closed in their incomprehensible preconceptions."

"In the name of God we exhort thee," the Pope quoted Paul to the Corinthians. "We beseech you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God."

At Least 29 Die In East German Train Collision

BERLIN, June 27 (UPI)—A freight train and an East German passenger train bound for the Baltic coast collided early today and burst into flames, the East German news service ADN reported.

A preliminary casualty report said 29 persons were killed and 7 injured in the collision near Frankfurt an der Oder, on the Polish border.

Several coaches of the passenger train were telescoped into the freight train and passengers were pinned in the wreckage, ADN said. Rescue workers used cranes and welding torches in their search for victims, ADN said.

A fuel car on the freight train exploded on the impact and firemen, policemen and soldiers fought the blaze for four hours, keeping it from spreading to the passenger train.

London Pickets Jeer Minister

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—Home Secretary Merlyn Rees was jeered and booed today when he visited a north London factory where police and pickets have clashed for two weeks.

Trade union leaders and leftist members of Parliament have alleged that police have reacted violently to the picketing of the Grunwick film-processing plant.

But today the hundreds of police outnumbered the pickets. There was none of the brawling or arrests of the last 14 days. Mr. Rees was jeered by pickets because they feel the Labor government has not supported them.

Swede Leaves for U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (UPI).—Swedish Foreign Minister Katho Soder left Stockholm today for a two-week visit in the United States.

Next to 'Georgia Mafia,' Mondale

A's Turner Joins Closest Carter Advisers

Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—President Carter's second head of the U.S. intelligence community, Adm. Stansfield Turner, has emerged as one of the closest to the President.



Stansfield Turner

Mr. Turner, 53, who chose to stay off the public eye while running the intelligence community, is director of Central Intelligence. He also has a long history of working with Mr. Carter. He was on the staff of the White House and served as a security adviser to President Jimmy Carter. He is the only one of the President's closest advisers who has not been in the White House.

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Adm. Turner has the intellectual depth for his job.

His defenders reply that the grumbling against him comes from an old-boy network that objects to some of his management techniques. The critics insist Adm. Turner has limited their access to him and they object to many of the "T-grams" he sends around CIA headquarters from his seventh-floor office.

T-grams are short memos asking for information which, the critics say, interrupt their more important work and threaten to clog channels of communication with streams of documents of little importance. Adm. Turner replies he can read faster than any of his staff can talk.

His effort to open the agency to the public and press a little more than in the past has also nettled some CIA officials. For example, a brief Turner memo suggesting the agency explore escorting four groups through its headquarters quickly leaked to the press, presumably from someone who thought the idea could be ridiculed off the drawing board.

Last week, in what appeared to be preparation for a retreat on the tourists, Adm. Turner stressed that nothing had been decided. He believes in short memos rather than oral briefings because, he said, "If people can't put it down in writing they haven't thought it out."

"I don't have the time to do all this on a personal basis," Adm. Turner said, particularly because he has a mandate from Mr. Carter to spend more time wearing his hat as director of the entire intelligence community and planning its reorganization.

Adm. Turner is advocating greater centralization of the community with a very strong overall director. The major counter-argument comes from the Pentagon, which wants to retain its present control over electronic methods of gathering information. "He's in the driver's seat at a very crucial time," an official said. One of Adm. Turner's goals is to set the right priorities for the intelligence community's next decade.

Shots Fired in the Azores
PONTA DELGADA, Azores, June 27 (Reuters)—Several shots were fired at the home of the military commander of the Azores and at the rector's office of a high school here early yesterday, police said.

More Expert Than the Generals

Brown Sets Out to Reshape the Pentagon

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—The answers came in cool, academic formulations until the interview focused on the bomb.

"I have seen somewhere between 10 and 30 nuclear explosions, including maybe 10 of a megaton or more," said Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

"When you've seen those, you don't forget it easily. It has a big effect on your estimate of what a nuclear war would be like. The experience 'keeps you from thinking of them as numbers on a piece of paper,' he said.

Mr. Brown spoke with uncharacteristic emotion while seated in his third-floor office at the Pentagon. Back in the 1960s, as one of the Pentagon's wild kids, he used to come into the same office to discuss everything from the bomb to how to win the Vietnam war with Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

The power of the bomb and the impossibility of Vietnam both drive and brake President Carter's defense secretary as he tries to reshape the U.S. establishment. His intimate knowledge of the bomb, which he helped to perfect as a scientist-manager, is the Livermore (Calif.) Radiation Laboratory from 1952 to 1960, is driving him to control it.

Mr. Brown, a nuclear physicist, was President Carter's most influential adviser on the proposal put before the Russians at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in March. Administration sources said that in White House discussions on SALT, Mr. Brown displayed far greater virtuosity on the technical issues than did Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser.

Mr. Brown, 48, fervently believes that the United States and Soviet Union have far too much nuclear power. He is pushing for big reductions in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, not just a ratification of the current ceilings, which he believes are too high.

He believes that Soviet leaders eventually will conclude that it is in their interest to make substantial reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. He does not expect the Russians to accept by October the comprehensive reductions recommended to them in March.

The defense secretary has made clear in his first five months of office that he is not averse to pressuring the Russians to sign an arms agreement by deploying new weapons. This is the bargaining-chip strategy.

The B-1 bomber is in this category. Mr. Brown has already given Mr. Carter the technical arguments that could be used to justify keeping the B-1 in



Harold Brown

production, despite campaign pledges.

In addition, the President can contend that because previous administrations had spent about \$3 billion on the B-1 already, the nation might as well spend a little more to produce some combat-ready bombers.

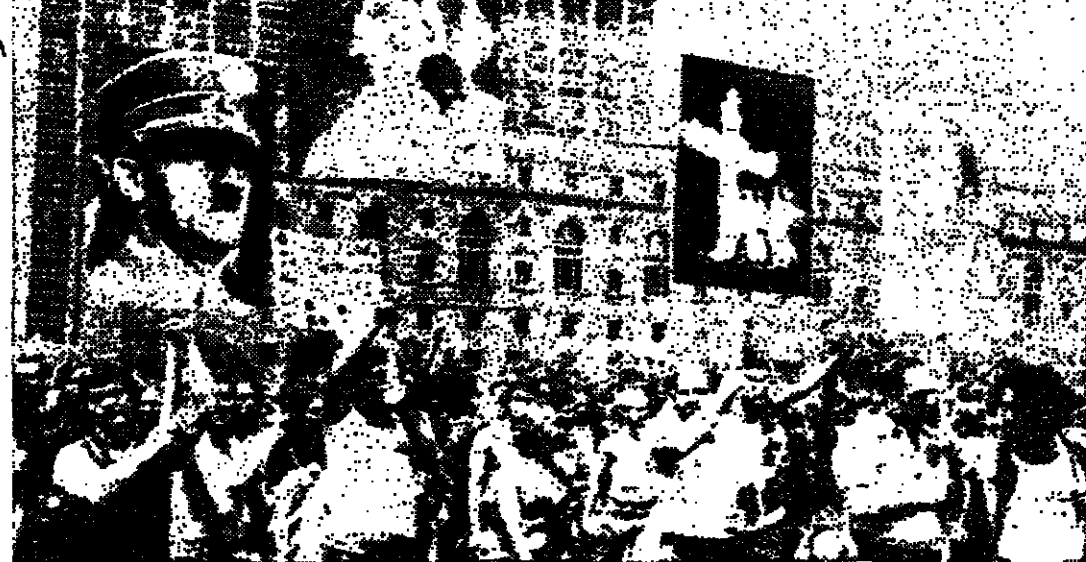
The B-1 is the product of the research that Mr. Brown initiated in promising Congress in 1961 to examine a better bomber than the proposed B-70. The B-1 is designed to fly too low to be detected by Soviet defense systems. Its cost, more than \$17 million each, is the highest ever for a combat plane.

Mr. Brown's knowledge of weaponry, deeper than that of the previous 13 secretaries of defense, is his primary source of power. He is a highly effective advocate or opponent, whether it be a SALT proposal, the B-1 bomber, conventional weaponry

Senators, on TV, Disagree on B-1

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI)—President Carter got conflicting advice over the weekend on whether to build the B-1 bomber. Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, urged production, saying the bomber fleet would cost only the equivalent of about four years of food stamps. Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said the \$25-billion weapons system "makes only a marginal contribution" to the nation's military might and the taxpayers' money should be used elsewhere.

They were interviewed yesterday on NBC's "Meet the Press" program. Mr. Carter, a critic of production during the campaign, is expected to decide this week whether to order the supersonic bomber into full production. The threat of production has been a bargaining chip in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks with the Soviet Union.



MARCH FOR RIGHTS—Thousands of homosexuals marching in San Francisco in part of Gay Pride Week throughout the world. Shouting "Human rights now!" they carry photos of those they consider enemies of civil liberties. These include Hitler, Anita Bryant, the Ku Klux Klan and Uganda's President Idi Amin. Marches of homosexuals were also held in New York, Miami, London and Barcelona, where police charged.

Young Meets The Press, but On the Record

RICHMOND, Va., June 27 (AP)—Ambassador Andrew Young, who has accused unnamed reporters of setting him up with questions and taking his quotes out of context, switched on a tape recorder before talking to the press here.

The U.S. envoy to the United Nations carried a pocket-sized, battery-operated tape recorder under his suit jacket and turned it on before talking with reporters Saturday at Byrd International Airport and later at an appearance in the Richmond Coliseum.

Reporters who have traveled with the diplomat say that as far as they knew Mr. Young had not carried a recorder on his person before. But Mr. Young said that he had used a recorder since his days in the House of Representatives.

Top-Heavy Bureaucracy Held Damaging N.Y. School System

By Marcia Chambers

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT)—School District 4 in East Harlem has 13 more principals than it has schools—32 principals for 20 schools.

An examination of payroll records also showed that seven of the 32 principals are not working in schools as principals normally do, one to a school, but are in administrative jobs in district headquarters.

One of the principals at district headquarters, Harold Finger, would like to return to a productive assignment but has been given no work to do for the last 10 months. He spends his days doing crossword puzzles and reading mystery novels. His salary is \$22,500 a year. He says he is frustrated and unhappy.

While the hiring of the excessive number of principals is not illegal, it is illustrative of a top-heavy educational bureaucracy that critics say breeds waste at the expense of instruction.

Heavy on Top
Last week, City Controller Harrison Goldin disclosed that a survey of 22 large cities showed that New York City was spending less on each pupil's instruction than the national average, in part because of a bloated administrative bureaucracy in the school districts and at central headquarters in Brooklyn.

The 32 principals in District 4 are paid nearly \$11 million a year. The 13 extras are paid nearly \$400,000 a year, an amount that could be used to hire 30 additional teachers or provide other services for the district's 14,500 students.

Irving Anker, the school chancellor and chief executive officer of the school system, said yesterday he was "concerned" about the situation, but doubted he had the authority to change it.

Feder O'Brien, president of the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, the principals' union, termed the situation a "pork barrel," while Anthony Alvarado, the District 4 superintendent, defended the hiring practices, saying that the principal-administrators in the district office were necessary and that others in sub-schools were part of the district's philosophy to create smaller schools for students. He insisted that he was not spending more money than other districts.

Principal Removed

In 1971, a year after the law decentralizing the city's school districts on the elementary and junior-high-school levels went into effect, District 4 had 22 principals in charge of 20 schools. One of them was Mr. Finger. He was removed from his post by Mr. Alvarado a year ago because Mr. Alvarado says he has many questions about Mr. Finger's administrative abilities.

Mr. Finger charges in turn that his removal was part of an overall plan by Mr. Alvarado and the school board to remove Jewish principals from the predominantly Hispanic school district.

Besides Mr. Finger, there are two assistant principals and 15 other employees at the district office who are, in fact, on payroll in various schools in the district. This procedure, city auditors say, reduces the budget of the district, falsely inflates the number of administrators and employees actually in the schools and makes it difficult to know who is doing what.

Mr. O'Brien assails the motivation of the school board. "I know of no school district in the city that has a comparable pork barrel," he said last week.

In recent years the local school board, which has been in-

olved in two discrimination suits brought by Jewish principals no longer in the district, has managed to hire a new group of principals, usually Hispanic in origin, by creating minischools with enrollments of under 200 each, by assigning principals to the district office and by creating the title of co-principal in four schools. In two instances, principals were made co-principals after their schools were closed.

High Court Finds Job Bias Against Women at Prisons

WASHINGTON, June 27 (HTT)—The Supreme Court ruled today that state regulations that set height and weight standards for prison guards are unconstitutional discrimination against women applicants.

In overturning an Alabama regulation, the court suggested using tests of physical strength instead of measuring height and weight to determine whether a person can handle the job.

The justices said that if strength is a job requirement, an employer can judge qualifications by "adopting and validating a test . . . that measures strength directly."

They added that "such a test, fairly administered, would fully satisfy the standards of Title VII of the Civil Service Act, which prohibits employment discrimination, because it would be one that measures the person for the job and not the person in the abstract."

Underweight Applicant
The Alabama case was brought on behalf of Dianne Rawlinson, who wanted to be a state prison guard but weighed five pounds less than the 120-pound minimum.

Justice Potter Stewart, who wrote the majority opinion, said that no motive was needed to make such a standard discriminatory; demonstrating a disproportionate impact on women in general is sufficient. The court upheld a district court ruling striking down the Alabama regulation.

However, in the same case, the

N.Y. Judicial Unit Finds Widespread Fixing of Tickets

NEW YORK, June 27 (Reuters)—A New York State judicial watchdog commission says it has uncovered a widespread pattern of ticket-fixing by judges in the state.

Penalties were being dropped for friends and those with influence, the Commission of Judicial Conduct said. No judges were named, but most of those implicated are town and village justices. These are part-time positions, and most are not lawyers.

The commission said that it had documentary evidence that more than 250 judges—about 7 in every 10—are being improperly influenced in the disposition of speeding offenses and are granting favors to friends, relatives, other judges, police officers and people in politics and holding public office.

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Management Errors Alleged

Alaska Report Says Pipeline Costs Grew Due to Blunders

By Bill Stall

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 27.—The builders of the trans-Alaska pipeline ignored the most fundamental of business practices in their zeal to complete the \$8-billion project on schedule, Alaska state investigators have concluded.

The 780-mile-long pipeline, opened last Monday, was plagued by management errors and lack of planning starting in 1969, the investigators report said. Those errors were translated into runaway costs that the builders want to recover through excessive charges for shipping oil through the line, the Alaska Pipeline Commission report said.

One critical decision, against hiring a planning contractor in 1972, was based on political considerations and resulted in a "fatal planning delay," the investigation found.

Corrective steps by Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., a consortium of eight oil companies, were too little and too late, the commission contends. "The inertia of past cost mismanagement could not be overcome."

As a result, labor costs ran as much as \$848 million over Alyeska's budget, the report said. Some of the overruns were attributed to goldbricking and featherbedding. Design changes, largely caused by poor planning and research, forced a \$112.4-million increase in the cost of building, the investigation disclosed.

It concluded that a company estimate of theft during construction probably was "significantly understated" although it did not attempt to put a dollar figure on loss because of stealing. The official estimate had been

\$881,569 worth of tools and equipment. There were undocumented reports that stolen items included a \$5-million crane. Security was described as "a mess."

ICC to Set Tariffs

Mr. Lenzen's preliminary report, a second is due next month, has been submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission as part of Alaska's protest of the rates the eight pipeline partners want to charge for transporting oil through the line. The commission has asked for permission to charge \$6.04 to \$6.44 a barrel. Alaska contends that the rates should be only \$2.59 to \$4.42 a barrel.

The Justice Department has joined the Alaska protest, contending the rate schedule would give the firms a windfall of \$800 million a year in excess profits. The proposed tariffs were to be argued at an ICC hearing in Washington today with the commission expected to act by Friday.

Alaska's income from the North Slope oil (the state owns the oil lands at Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean) is figured on the selling price, after transportation costs are deducted.

Gov. Jay Hammond said that the state will lose \$1 million a year in revenue for every additional penny the ICC allows the eight pipeline firms to charge. The state would collect an additional \$300 million yearly at the rates it has suggested to the ICC.

The ICC procedure is to allow a pipeline company a reasonable profit on its investment. The ICC can exclude misused or imprudently spent outlays from the rate base.

Alyeska's Response

Alyeska officials generally have blamed cost overruns on construction cost inflation, delays caused by environmentalists and stringent design requirements imposed by the federal government.

Asked about the overrun reports, Alyeska president William Darch said, "Twenty-twenty hindsight is a marvelous thing." Mr. Darch called the cost issue "a moot point" now that the line is in operation and said that the major consideration was that the job got done in time.

E.L. Patton, Alyeska chairman, said it would be "very brash to jump to the conclusion that it could have been done at lower cost." He also said that cost overruns were being compared with an early, unrealistic estimate that the pipeline could be built for less than \$900 million. That was when the line was designed for half its current capacity and before it became apparent that massive amounts of additional money would be required to satisfy environmental concerns, he said.

Mr. Patton said that the report was motivated by the state's desire to get higher revenues out of the North Slope oil.

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Six Westerners Reported Seized By Laos Regime

BANGKOK, June 27 (Reuters)—Police in Laos have arrested six foreigners, including the last resident Western journalist in the country, Western diplomatic sources in Vientiane said today.

They said the charges on which the foreigners—three Britons, two Frenchmen and an Australian correspondent, John Everingham—were being held were not known.

The sources said by telephone that the six were arrested last Thursday evening at Mr. Everingham's house in Vientiane.

The names of the detained British and French nationals have not yet been disclosed. A British Embassy official said the identities of the Britons could not be revealed until their relatives had been informed.

Diplomatic sources said the Australian Embassy had sent a note to the Laos government asking for details of the charges against Mr. Everingham.

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Last Year's Elections Had Little Effect

Italian Political and Economic Crisis Broadens

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 27 (AP).—A year after the elections that many Italians hoped would calm strife in the country, Italy continues in a state of political and economic crisis and is plagued by growing violence.

The elections, billed as a major confrontation between the governing Christian Democrats and the Communists, solved little. Both parties gained strength at the expense of the smaller groups and both then concluded they had no choice but to draw closer together.

This collaboration is one reason for the violence. Extremist groups, particularly on the left, have found themselves frustrated and with no outlet for protest.

"The irony is that the closer the two parties get, the more agitated the lunatic fringe becomes," a diplomat said. "Italy is in a state of acute frustration."

Lingering Image

The frustration is fed by continuing inflation, which is running at 20 per cent, because of the apparent inability of the police to defeat the terrorists and because of the lingering image of a government unable to deal with such problems.

"Nothing appears to have changed," said Gabriella Rossi, a 39-year-old housewife. "I expected things to get much better after the election. Some things are even worse, like crime in the streets. We wanted progress and fast change and we didn't get it."



Enrico Berlinguer

In some ways, however, there has been progress.

On the political side, the Christian Democrats, who gained 32.7 per cent of the vote last year, and the Communists, who won 34.4 per cent, decided that the only way for Italy to keep afloat was through cooperation.

The Communists abstain in Parliament on crucial votes, thus allowing the Christian Democrats to govern without a majority of seats. In return, the Christian Democrats are sitting down with the Communists and other parties to give them a bigger say in running the country.

Premier Giulio Andreotti said that the evolving agreement

"refutes the theory that Italy is ungovernable." The Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, is calling the new arrangement "a turning point" for Italy.

The Andreotti government has been unable to form a solid coalition that would give it a majority in Parliament and the strength to make dramatic decisions. Yet it survives because the two major parties in this country, which has become increasingly polarized, realized that there is no alternative to Mr. Andreotti at this point.

The Communists, who are having trouble convincing their rank and file of the need for cooperation with the government, do not want elections now. They want to digest past gains, smooth difficulties within the ranks and generally build upon their image as a responsible and moderate party opposed to the kind of violence now so visible.

The Communists are doing quite well, even though they are not yet in the Cabinet. Their influence on the government is growing and will increase further after the final agreement on the limited program to deal with the economy, law and order, education and other issues.

The Communists play a crucial role in 14 of Italy's regional governments. They are in the governments of 48 of the more than 80 provinces. They govern, together with the Socialists, in all major cities of Italy, including Rome. In all, about 55 per cent of Italians live under Communist or Communist-Socialist local governments.

Thus the Communists have

immense power although they remain outside the Cabinet. The success of their efforts to gain important ministerial posts will probably hinge on the outcome of the next general elections, perhaps two years from now.

For their part, the Christian Democrats have been working hard since the elections last June to show that they can change, that after 30 years of governing Italy they know that new faces and new confidence are required. The reform measures have been limited, but Mr. Andreotti has given the impression of a man who works hard and who is willing to authorize formal talks with the Communists if that will help cure the nation's ills.

The byword of the government is "austerity." While it is often hard to detect in the traffic and the crowded shops, Italians are beginning to feel the pinch of higher sales taxes, higher gasoline prices and even the limited curbs on automatic wage increases.

There are signs they are driving less. There are also indications that they are thinking twice about spending their money and leaving Italy for vacations this summer.

They have managed well up to now because wages have stayed ahead of inflation. The inability to curb wage increases is a reflection not only of the weakness of the government but also of the strength of the trade unions as channeled through the Communist party.

While the economy is clearly a major worry, many Italians feel that the top priority is law and



Giulio Andreotti

order. Within the last couple of weeks, terrorists have shot 11 journalists, professors and company officials in the legs; buses and cars have been set afire, and there have been just a few arrests.

"Everyone is a little edgy these days," a diplomat said. "Some Christian Democrats are worried about moving too close to the Communists, some Communists are worried about moving too close to the Christian Democrats, the small parties are worried about being left out, the Italians are worried about all that austerity, and everybody is worried about the violence. Still, Italy will survive."

11th Kneecap Shooting

NAPLES, June 27 (UPI).—A masked gunman shot an Alfa Romeo personnel officer through the kneecap and thigh today. It was the 11th such attack this month and the 27th this year.

Obituaries

Walter Kennedy, 64, Ex-Head Of Basketball League in U.S.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 27 (AP).—Walter Kennedy, 64, who presided over the National Basketball Association's growth into a major league in the 1960s, died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, his eldest son, David, said. He was suffering from cancer.

Mr. Kennedy was the mayor of Stamford when he was chosen to replace Maurice Podoloff, who retired Sept. 1, 1963, as NBA commissioner. Mr. Kennedy had served as the publicity man for the league when it was known as the Basketball Association of America, from 1946-49, and for two years after it became the NBA.

Bertha Boeing

FALL CITY, Wash., June 27 (UPI).—Bertha Boeing, 88, widow of W.R. Boeing, founder of the Boeing Co., died Saturday at her home here.

Hermann Schaeufele, 70, archbishop of Freiburg, has died during a vacation in Austria, apparently of a heart attack, his office said today.

He was archbishop of the Archdiocese of Freiburg since 1958.

Sue Kaufman

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Sue Kaufman, 50, magazine writer and author of several novels, including "The Diary of a Mad Housewife," has died at her home here following a long illness.

Mahmoud Abdel Aziz

CAIRO, June 27 (UPI).—Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, managing editor of the newspaper Al-Ahram, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident along the Alexandria-Cairo desert highway, police sources said.

Milton Fox-Martin

AMSTERDAM, June 27 (AP).—Milton Fox-Martin, 64, a marketing executive, died here last Tuesday. Mr. Fox-Martin, president of the American Association of the Netherlands, had been financial advertising manager of the New York Herald Tribune in 1949.

Journalist Assailed

TEHRAN, June 27 (Reuters).—West German journalist Franz Tartarotti was in a hospital here today after being shot and stabbed by two men yesterday outside Zanjan City, about 190 miles northwest of here, West German sources said.

Italy Retailers Swaps Prices For Layoffs

ROME, June 27 (AP).—Standa chain, one of its largest retailers, today sign an agreement with unions, changing a voluntary freeze on 43 food products acceptance of short-term offs for the company's 23 employees.

The agreement is believed to be unique in Italy. Under the terms of the pact, named by Standa, the stores will freeze the price of the 43 items that appear on the government's cost-of-living "basket" through September.

After that date, Standa inform the unions in advance of any price increases, agree with them about the rises will be implemented. In exchange, the unions agreed that Standa's employees will accept 80 hours of unpaid layoffs, although the company said it would make some "compensation" to the contract that covers retail workers.

Jurists Accuse Thailand

GENEVA, June 27 (UPI).—International Commission Jurists accused Thailand of denying basic legal rights 111 students arrested last October and facing trial shortly. Commission said the students are being denied defense and any rights to appeal.

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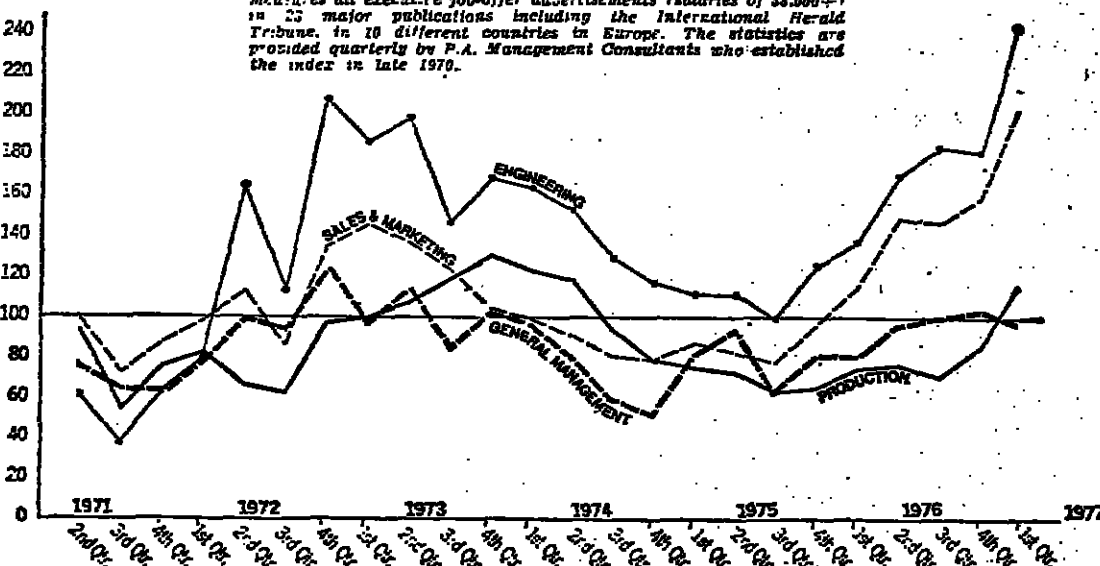
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French Truckers Get It From Radio DJ

By Susan Heller Anderson

June 27 (HET).—The romance of the road celebrated in a poem from Chaucer to Bob Dylan, they are glorified in the show, "Les Routiers," which is the only French radio show that is a helping hand for truckers in trouble, a watch-dog and road condition, matchmaking service.

Program's personality is from Max Meynier, 35, mustache, non-musical. He is the key for the show that music, much of it "Truck drivers love it," interspersed with anti-fascist for his listeners on

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at last week the 40,000-truck parking lot outside was already beginning to overflow. Drivers stop at with Max in the adious reception room. His From Fans in Max's office were seen beans, a case of tomatoes and several wine, gifts from truckers, talking with his assistants who are busy with his hands. The show is broadcast direct so

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CHARLES JUDE
KOUFESSK
MICHAEL DENARD
RINARD BOUCHER
CHARLES JUDE
ATRICK DUPOND

ISTEMENT DE L'ORCHESTRE
OPERA DE LA DIRECTION
D'ALAIN MURATIS

MENTS: COUR CARREE DU LOUVRE
SALLE SAINT-GERMAIN: AUDITORIUM
VILLE - 14000 (L'OPERA)
SIN A PARIS LES JOURS DE 1977
DU DIMANCHE PAR TEL.: 200 12 30 DE
15 A 16 H. TOUTES VOIES.

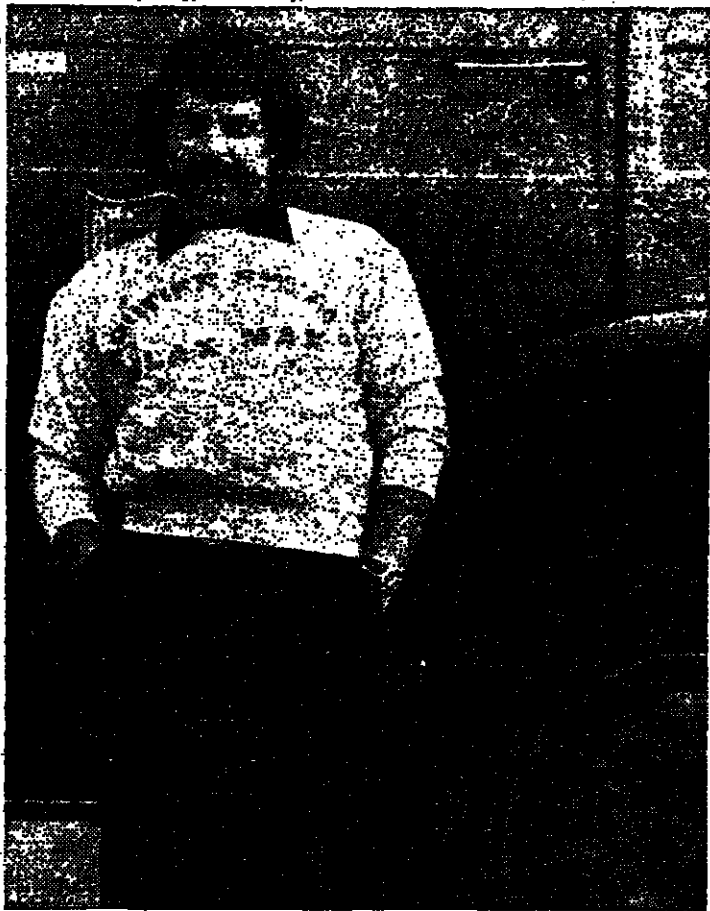
you never know what's going to happen." At nine o'clock eight telephones began ringing. For the first hour four lines are reserved for hitchhikers looking for rides. Operators take their names and destinations, then post the requests on a large board in the reception room. When a truck driver who is willing calls or comes in, he is matched up with the hitchhiker.

The show gets an average of 80 hitchhiking requests a night and succeeds in finding rides for about half. Destinations can be far-flung. On this night callers were embarking for Sofia, Florence, Munich, Corsica and the four corners of France. Callers should contact the show between nine p.m. and ten (telephone 720-2211) only on the same day as they wish to depart. No advance reservations are taken.

At the end of the first hour, Max, as he insists on being called, goes each night into the reception room to visit personally with "my guys." There were some 300 mostly young, lavishly muscled men and three children waiting to shake Max's hand. "Relax Max," they shouted, patting him on the back.

Drama of the Road
"We're trying to bring alive the drama of the road-men alone often in dangerous countries. It's a hard life," Max said. "They help each other. When they're in trouble, they call in, we broadcast it, and usually there's a driver nearby who will make the driver to lend a hand." The world of the road is not limited to trucks. Taxis, ambulances and even a police van with a dozen cops stopped by in the course of the program. "We don't transmit messages like 'I love you,'" Max explained, looking over the calls that had come in while he was downstairs. "Valérie tells her husband Fabien who's returning from Saudi Arabia that he's just had twins," he said on the air, flashing a pleased grin.

Max spends his spare time thinking up new wrinkles for the show. Last Christmas he broadcast a midnight mass from the



Max Meynier, the truck driver's friend.

parking lot and 30,000 truck drivers showed up. Two years ago he got a call from the wife of a driver who had been jailed in Iran for a minor accident and did not have the 10,000-franc bail. "I asked for contributions from listeners," Max said. "Within four days I had the money and went to Iran myself with the wife. While I was gone people continued to send money and we had 250,000 francs more. I set up a fund with it, and now I've gotten men out of Turkey and Saudi Arabia."

"I then asked the minister of transportation to look into the problems of driving in these countries." There are some 500,000 truck drivers in France earning an average of 3,000 francs a month. According to Max, the practice of driving in pairs on long trips is strictly an American invention and the pressure of the destination spurs drivers to work through the night.

They have the reputation here for causing many accidents and

Max speculated that fatigue is the major reason. His next project is trying to demonstrate to his radio audience of non-truck drivers what it's like.

"I'll go to Saudi Arabia in September with a truck driver. Each night I'll do the program from wherever we are," Max said. "It's about 6,000 kilometers away and will take two weeks."

Calls poured in continuously until one a.m. Reports of fog were verified by Max's assistants who called local police. Drivers with flat tires, electrical failures and myriad mechanical troubles asked for help. A portion of the périphérique was closed for road work and a driver telephoned to alert Max, who broadcast the information at frequent intervals.

For an idea of how effective it was, I took the périphérique home at two a.m. when truck traffic is normally heavy. Instead of getting off where Max advised, I continued on into a six-block-long traffic jam. There wasn't a single truck to be seen.

OPERA IN LONDON

Something Special About a Revival of 'Aida'

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, June 27 (HET).—Along the Floral Street flank of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, one evening last week, the hopeful were standing by the score, displaying folding money in substantial denominations, always a sign of something special about to take place inside.

It was only "Aida," and a revival after an absence of only three years of a production already nearly 10 years old. But the billing told the story: Monserat Caballé, Plácido Domingo, Plácido Domingo, Peter Glossop and Paul Plishka, with Riccardo Muti conducting. It was to be Caballé's first Covent Garden Aida, a London debut for the American Plishka as Ramfis and, most significantly, a Covent Garden debut for Muti.

Expectations had been heightened by an Angel recording of a couple of years ago conducted by Muti, and with Caballé, Domingo and Cossotto. They were pretty well fulfilled, although Domingo's Radames, however gloriously sung, is more commanding on disc than in the theater, and although some of the subtleties of Muti's orchestral reading are better suited to studio acoustics than to the pit at Covent Garden. Only Cossotto's splendid but sometimes grainy mezzo, with its resounding chest tones, benefited from the more spacious environment.

Musicality
Caballé's Aida remains as problematical on stage as it was on disc. Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini are the composers most congenial to her conspicuously

creative musicality. Verdi provides more substantial vocal writing, but he also prescribes what the bel canto composers were content or wise enough to leave to the discretion and invention of their singers.

He also requires greater weight

of voice, and Caballé's soprano tends to harden under pressure. She seized every opportunity, last night, to float those languishing pianissimos which are her specialty, but in "Aida" such effects are likely to be achieved only at the expense of text and to make for

more memorable vocalism than memorable Verdi.

Despite lost subtleties here and there, Muti's buoyantly rhythmic conducting was the dominant element in this performance, and the ovations he harvested left no doubt that the evening was his.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A program devoted to contemporary music, comprising a series of conferences and concert-debates (open without charge to the public) and seminars and study sessions (for musicians and specialists) will run through July 24 at Red Hall university center in Paris, co-sponsored by Columbia University and the Sterling-Currier Foundation. Discussions and live and taped performances focus on Ives, Schoenberg, Debussy, Bartók and his composers, and numerous works by European and American composers. (Red Hall, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6.)

The Orchestre de Paris closes its season with semi-staged performances of Berlioz's opera "Beatrice et Benedict," June 29 and July 1 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, conducted by Daniel Barenboim and staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Yvonne Minton and Gerald English sing the title parts, with other roles taken by Anne-Marie Blaszat, Jocelyne Taillon, Jules Bastin, Alberto Rinaldi and Francis Petri.

The "Documenta 6" art show in Kassel, West Germany, which is running this year to Oct. 2, will have three main areas

of emphasis: technical media—photography and video—will be incorporated in their own right for the first time; the Orangerie will hold a comprehensive showing of drawings, and outdoor sculpture will border a three-kilometer-long path starting at the exhibition center. Other features involve action art, artists' books and "Utopian design" and special weekend programs will feature films, actions and "expanded cinema."

The final new production of the Paris Opéra's season will be Rossini's "La Cenerentola," which will have its first performances

July 8 and 9, with double-casting of the principal roles. Teresa Berganza and Frederica von Staie alternate in the title part, John Brecknock and Michael Coons share the role of Don Ramiro, Tom Krause and William Workman sing Dandini, Paolo Montarsolo and Marius Rintzler sing Don Magnifico, and Francine Arauzau, Ellane Lublin and Roger Sover complete the cast. Jesús López-Cobos will be the conductor and Jacques Rosner stages the work, with sets and costumes by Max Schoendorff. Performances also are scheduled for July 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25 and 27.

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FASHION

Smart Woman Corners French Styles in U.K.

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON (HET).—In fashion retailing, two names are hot here: Saint Laurent and Chloé.

It took a smart woman, Lady Clare Randlesham, to capture both, exclusively, for the British market. Lady Randlesham is a former fashion editor, first on Vogue, then on Queen magazine, who eventually went into the fashion consulting business. She advised British investors to bring Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche (boutique) to London.

"Then," she said, "they turned around and asked me to open the first Saint Laurent shop in London, on New Bond Street." That was eight years ago. "There are now five Saint Laurent boutiques including one for men—plus an enclave at the Intercontinental Hotel."

Now, Lady Randlesham is about to bring Chloé to London, with the opening of a boutique on July 21, also on New Bond Street.

Because of her tie-up with Saint Laurent, she will only appear as a consultant, leaving the director's chair to Lady Kate Vessey.

The Chloé boutique will be housed in what was the Abdullah cigarette shop for 50 years and will be quite large with an upstairs spreading over 1,000 square feet.

"We're keeping the wonderful art deco door," Lady Randlesham said, "but the inside is decorated by John Stefanidis. It will be in strong pastel shades and very Japanese in spirit. We're using kimono stands for display, for instance."

A thin, almost gaunt woman, with sharp eyes virtually hidden under bangs, Lady Randlesham has that hard chic that is a must to wear Saint Laurent's clothes well. "But," she said, "I had a hell of a time explaining the look to British women."

"First of all, remember, I had no retail experience. But in a way, that helped me because, in some cases, ignorance is bliss." Her major hurdle was a price problem.

"How was I to convince British women that they should pay four times the price for a trouser suit?" she said. "We were all very

nervous. We knew we were taking a very big risk.

"Remember, that was eight years ago, when the Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche was not established at all. So, we opened. Indeed, a lot of the people walked out, saying 'Too expensive.' I'll get it at a Wallis shop."

"I was hosted by my own petard, so to speak, because I had, as a consultant, made a lovely arrangement between Saint Laurent and the cheaply priced Wallis shop. So, that had to stop."

"Then, the tide changed. It took two years when I had heads of perspiration explaining Saint Laurent to British women. "It was hard, because English women didn't understand an arm-hole that's right in your armpit. They wore everything loose and comfortable. Gradually, they got the message."

"I was educating them all the time. Now, of course, we have lovely customers who understand the look only too well—sometimes better than the staff."

Lady Randlesham also believed in sticking by her guns. "When we introduced the longer length, a woman walked in, wanting to buy a denim coat. She also wanted it shortened. 'Madam,' I told her, 'you are free, of course, to have it shortened somewhere else. But if you ask me to do it, I'll have to charge you double.'"

The woman was impressed. "Seeing how much it means to you," she said, "I'll keep it that way"—and came back six months later to thank me."

Lady Randlesham believes that she is not alone in having made English women more fashion-conscious. "Other shops, like Brown's and the Elie shops who kept bringing European fashions helped, too. That also made British manufacturers more conscious of cut and quality. But on the whole, the latter are still very slow on the uptake. They keep doing the same dumb shapes."

"Originally, if I sold £1,200 worth a day, I'd be out of my mind, like hitting the jackpot. Now, we have a £2-million turnover, and we have done £9,000 a day."

She hopes that Chloé will do as well, despite high prices. "Chloé is very different," she said. "It's rather like couture, but better because it's modern. To me, Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé's designer) makes clothes for private people who lead private lives and like very beautifully made clothes."

As for Lagerfeld, he is equally optimistic. "We were already doing quite well in London where we had several retail outlets," he said. "But with that new boutique, it will be more spectacular, more together."

"I have no doubt it will work out," he added, "because we've discovered that for English women, French fashions have now taken the place of couture."

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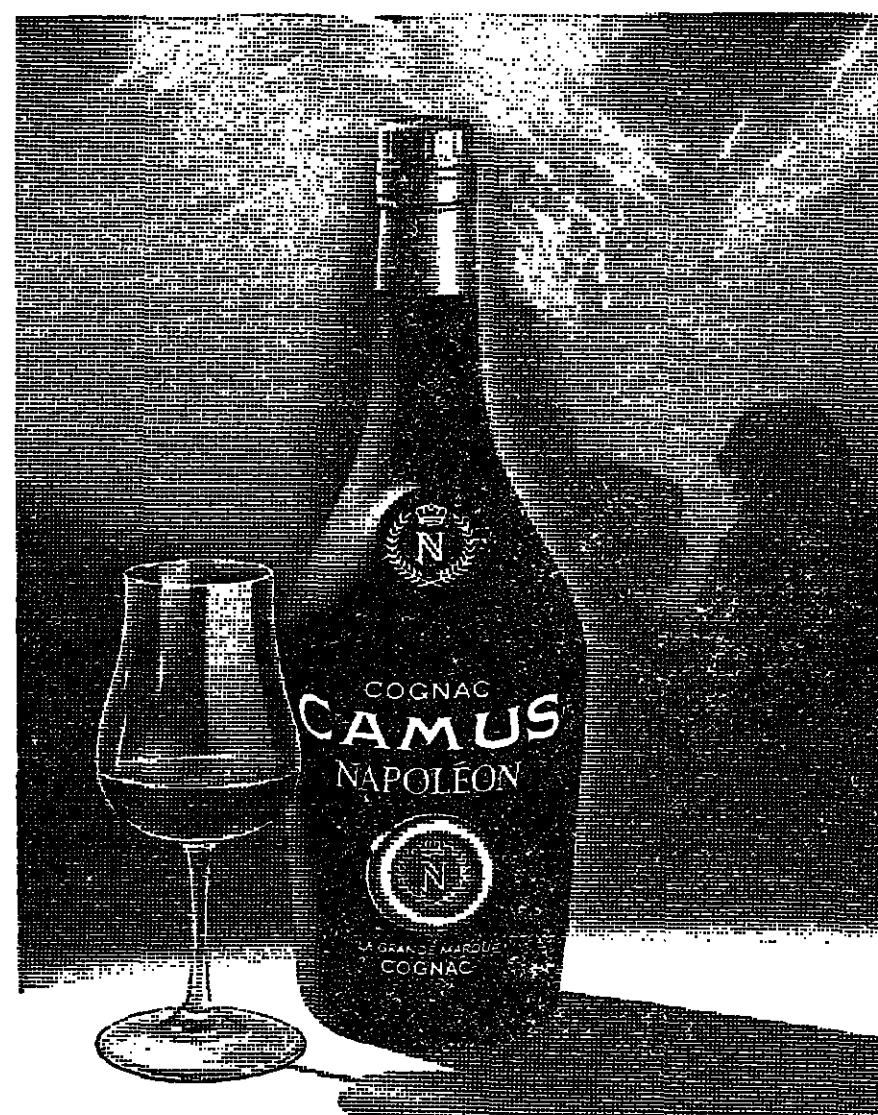
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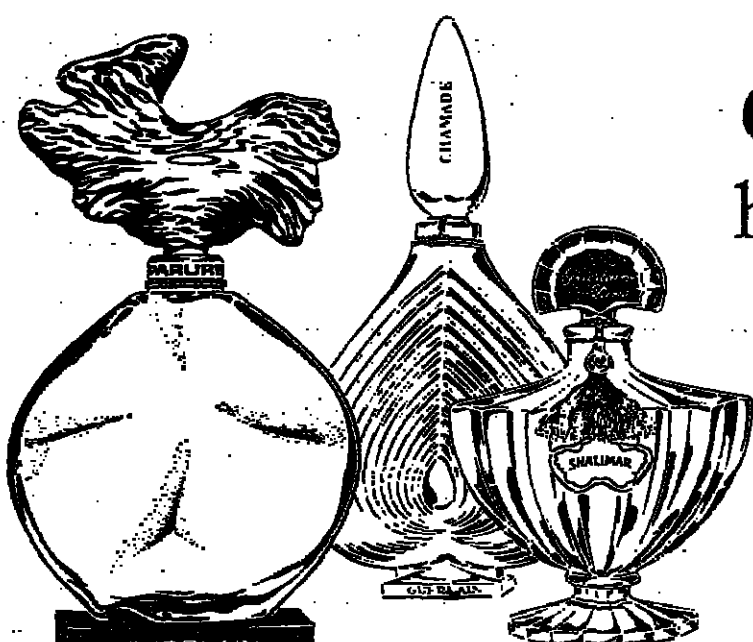
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The Soviet Succession

Rulers of Spain have always been of enormous importance to their neighbors, even after the great Spanish-Austrian empire dissolved. The war of the Spanish succession was a case in point; so was the fact that the Spanish throne was the excuse, if not the reason for the Franco-Prussian War, that created the Second Reich.

World War II nearly began in Spain—in fact, one might say it did, even if the principal contestants then—the Spanish, Italian and German Fascists versus the Soviet Communists—did reach a temporary peace just before Hitler and Stalin invaded Poland. So now Franco's succession, with its turn toward democracy, is very significant to all of Europe. And, almost as ironic as the Hitler-Stalin pact which followed Franco's victory is the argument between Moscow and the Spanish Communists over dogma.

Both have been quite explicit, bringing the discussions of the various brands of Communism (Leninism, Trotskyism, Maoism, Eurocommunism) to what was, in fact, a reassertion by Moscow that the Kremlin speaks for the Communists and a flat denial by the followers of Santiago Carrillo. This is certain to have an effect upon Western European politics, whatever the strategy behind the dispute. And it is concerned with the succession of power in Yugoslavia, where Tito's age (85) and independence have been tending to cancel one another out.

Part of the worry over Yugoslavia has been

that (except for Maoist and tiny Albania) it was the only state that, accepting Marxism, could speak apart from the Soviet Union in Europe. Thus the temptation to the Soviet leadership to have another Hungary in Yugoslavia after Tito's death would have been very great.

Now that Eurocommunism has permeated, of all places, Spain, it begins to seem that the big question of Communist succession is neither in Yugoslavia nor Spain—but in the Soviet Union. In other words, are the grumbling states of the Warsaw Pact going to turn for directions toward the West or remain glued by Soviet tanks to the Kremlin?

The Politburo had its chance to adapt to this possible change. But between the bureaucratic power and inertia that has been built up in Moscow, the issues of human rights that were written into the Helsinki accords and dwell upon by President Carter and, perhaps, the purely personal ambitions of such men as Brezhnev, the Kremlin is holding fast, ideologically.

Whether this will succeed in bringing the dissidents back into line, or whether it will mean other Hungaries or other Yugoslavias—or other Chinas—remains to be seen. What is apparent is that the great facts that were assumed about Communism during the first two decades after the war can no longer be taken for granted; that the Iron Curtain is an over-simplification, and that vast changes, for good or evil, could well result.

The Uranium Cartel

Yes, there was certainly a uranium cartel in operation several years ago, but no, it's not clear whether it had much effect on the terrific rise in prices in the United States. The cartel operated outside the United States at a time when Americans were prohibited from using imported uranium. As for the hapless Gulf Oil Corp., clearly its subsidiary Gulf Minerals Canada, Ltd., was a willing participant in the cartel. An enthusiastic participant, you might even say.

A House Commerce subcommittee, under Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., has been vigorously rummaging around in the records of the cartel. But the subcommittee seems to be heading toward all the wrong conclusions. It is now off in hot pursuit of that favorite U.S. idea—wrong, but cherished nevertheless—that it's only the wicked oil companies that are responsible for rising energy prices. The idea is a very comforting one for Americans and for congressmen, because most of the oil companies lie within the jurisdiction of Congress to regulate and to punish.

The reality is more disquieting: Americans have lost control of the international energy markets. To Mr. Moss, it seems self-evident that the public interest requires the lowest possible prices to the U.S. consumer. But the Canadian government, which organized the cartel, doesn't see it that way at all.

Americans might note, first of all, that the cartel was the direct response to U.S. protectionism. Uranium prices had been falling steeply and, to protect its own industry, the United States in 1966 prohibited foreign fuel for U.S. reactors. That closed 70 per cent of the world market for foreign producers and the price fell further. Eventually, in 1972 Canada began to set up the cartel.

But in 1973, the market picked up when the U.S. government began pressing power companies to line up future supplies. Then

came the oil crisis and utilities all over the world frantically began scrambling for uranium. That led to the Westinghouse fiasco. Westinghouse, the largest producer of commercial reactors, had been sweetening its sales with contracts guaranteeing fuel at the old low price. After the oil crisis, prices trebled and in 1975 Westinghouse announced that it would have to renege on contracts to deliver some 65 million pounds of uranium fuel. That set off a further panic among Westinghouse's customers and the price surged again.

Westinghouse, defending itself against more than \$2 billion worth of damage suits, argues that the cartel was a major reason for its troubles. But the evidence so far is not impressive. The company took a huge gamble on a volatile market—and lost. As for the cartel, it fell into disuse after 1975 with prices soaring far higher than any it had tried to set.

For Americans, there's a further point to the story. Gulf Minerals Canada, Ltd., took part in the cartel voluntarily—but it had no choice. Participation was a condition of mining uranium in Canada. When the United States tries to impose its anti-trust tradition on companies' Canadian operations, Canada regards that as an infringement of its sovereignty. Some Canadians, in fact, see U.S. attempts at extraterritorial anti-trust enforcement as a device to knock down the price for foreign fuel to feed the insatiable U.S. economy. That accusation, you'd have to agree, is not wholly inaccurate.

But in the end the cartel didn't make much difference. The ineptitude of Gulf and its complaisant subsidiary is the smallest part of the uranium case. At bottom, it was another collision of national interests amidst the world's tightening competition for fuel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Djibouti Starts Off

The Republic of Djibouti has started its precarious life as the 49th African state. In the past it was always assumed that if the French ever withdrew from the territory, the emperor of Ethiopia would send his army in, since Djibouti was the only outlet for Ethiopia's trade. . . . The new revolutionary regime in Addis Ababa has made amply clear that it inherits the imperial policy.

The new influence in the area is the Soviet Union, and Soviet interests almost certainly call for maintenance of Djibouti's independence for the time being. . . . their simplistic master-plan for the age-old rivalries of the area is a grand Marxist federation embracing Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti. But the rival revolutions continue to fight each other with their Soviet weapons, and look for new backers in Arabia or the United States. . . . The prospect is for a sharpening of suspicions and hostilities all round.

—From the Times (London).

Mozambique and Britain

President Samora Machel admits to serious shortages of consumer goods in Mozambique. These he characteristically blames on the "enemy's activity, within a plan that was well-programmed and coordinated by the centers of imperialism." That things have gone badly wrong in this once pleasant land is certain enough. . . .

Yet it is to Britain, arguably itself a center of imperialism, that President Machel turns for economic aid. . . . Economic aid poured into such a shambles can have little or no effect except perhaps to bolster up a repulsive tyranny and to enable it to divert resources directly or indirectly into military attacks on Rhodesia. These may soon be reinforced by contingents from the regular armies of other African states. If successful, what result could they produce save an extension of Mozambique's miseries to Rhodesia, or worse?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 28, 1902

PARIS—The bulletins issued by the English physicians regarding King Edward's condition are extremely vague. They mention neither the degree of temperature nor the number of pulsations, and merely intimate, in general terms, that the august patient is rather better. It is consequently very difficult to express a precise opinion on the case, as all the elements on which to base an absolute prognosis are lacking.

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1927

LONDON—Mr. Christopherson, president of the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg, has expressed the uneasiness felt in mining and business circles by the recent decree, enforceable in 1928, which will automatically reduce the potential supply of native labor for the mines by as much as one-third. The Myners Union, on the other hand, has long wanted the government to take over the recruitment of native labor.



'They Keep Getting Hungrier.'

The Carter-Congress Connection

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—For all the rhetorical volleys rocketing between Capitol Hill and the White House, a relationship is beginning to evolve between President Carter and the Democratic Congress that is less than intolerable to both.

One has to express it in that curiously negative way for obvious reasons. It is certainly not the relationship that Carter envisaged in those countless campaign speeches in which he talked about the President and Congress working together "in harmony for a change."

And equally it is not the relationship that many congressional Democrats, frustrated by the years of veto battles with Presidents Nixon and Ford, hoped would evolve when they had one of their own in the White House.

Meeting of Minds

The hopes of Carter and the Capitol Hill Democrats depended on achieving a meeting of minds, a mutual understanding of goals, along the length of Pennsylvania Avenue. That plainly has not occurred.

But what has developed is an unconfident understanding of how far the President and the Congress can extend their conflicting wills. It is a contemporary set of checks and balances, reflecting what is probably the best available truce between an independent, assertive Congress, bloodied by eight years of combat with the executive, and a new President whose motto is, "I do not intend to lose."

The limits of the relationship are clearly illustrated by what has been happening to the congressional water projects and to the President's energy program.

Carter is coming out quite well in the fight over the dam and reclamation projects. When he first moved to halt construction on some 18 of these politically sacred projects, he was told by the Senate majority leader that he was being "stupid."

The Senate quickly passed a resolution rejecting his position. And the old hands in Washington chorused that Carter and his boys were about to receive a lesson in the realities of pork-barrel politics.

It has not worked out that way. The House of Representatives came within 30 votes of giving Carter a complete victory—a margin close enough to signal the certainty of the effectiveness of a presidential veto, if it came to that. The Senate Appropriations Committee has scrapped half the projects and, as this is written, has acknowledged that the rules of the game have been changed by providing no funds at all for new starts.

In essence, by exploiting the anti-spending sentiments in the

general public and local environmental concerns, Carter has demonstrated his ability to intervene successfully in a traditional area of legislative prerogative—the dispensing of public works plums. He has in effect turned the parochial congressional pork barrel into a national issue and broken up the game.

Energy legislation demonstrates the other side of the picture. This is no parochial concern, but a national issue of a type that Carter obviously thought called for a "presidential" solution.

He put what he regards as the best brain in the country—James Schlesinger—to work on the problem and unveiled his proposal last April in a television extravaganza worthy of a coronation.

The belief in the White House was that Congress—with its fragmented committee jurisdictions and flighty attention span—would gratefully accept the President's design if he could just prepare public opinion for the necessity of some energy program.

Not so, Carter underestimated the expertise and self-confidence that has developed on the con-

gressional committees with energy jurisdictions. When their scrutiny showed gaping holes in the hastily assembled Carter plan, they have not hesitated to rewrite it in bold strokes.

This congressional "intervention" in an area of presidential prerogative has brought howls from the White House just as loud as the complaints that issued from Capitol Hill about Carter's "interference" in the water-project issue.

They will be equally futile. For Congress has plainly seized the initiative on the energy issue. Carter can influence the congressional process marginally by issuing critical comments, just as Congress was able to save some of the water projects from his ax.

But he can no more afford to veto an energy bill that will represent the main work-product of a full session of Congress than Congress could override the threatened Carter veto of the water projects.

Neither side may like it much, but both are coming to understand where this fragile balance of power lies.

When Zealotry Is King

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Union printers blocked the publication of a national newspaper for many hours here Saturday night because they disapproved of an advertisement it carried. Thereby hangs a tale of contemporary Britain. The newspaper was the Observer, a long-established Sunday paper mildly liberal in outlook. The advertisement, a quarter-page, was taken by a right-wing group to denounce union tactics in an unrelated dispute, outside the newspaper business.

The printers were finally persuaded to let the paper appear, with their views printed on Page 1. But the Observer lost about half its circulation of 700,000.

Political censorship of a newspaper is extremely disturbing, whether it is attempted by governments or unions or a private citizen. The threat to the Observer was especially worrying because the paper, with a recent infusion of U.S. money, is struggling for survival. But the episode has even wider implications, disclosing something about the paradoxical state of this country.

The British remain pre-eminently a moderate-minded people. Opinion polls on this political issue or that show a majority for middle-of-the-road views. Individuals are as reasonable as ever, and as kind.

But somehow, in the national dialogue, the voices of reason are submerged. The strident and the bloody-minded dominate.

The big running news story lately has been about labor trouble at a small film-processing company in north London—the subject of the disputed advertisement in the Observer. The company, Grunwick, employs fewer than 500 people. About 100 have been on strike for a long time, since last August. The trouble sounds like a candidate for obscurity. Instead, the Grunwick dispute has become a paradigm of the zealotry, the extremism, that beset Britain today.

Every morning for the last two weeks, masses of outsiders have joined the regular Grunwick pickets. They have included left-wing union leaders, politicians of the left and radical demonstrators described satirically here as "rent-a-crowd."

'Ascot of Left'

The police, trying to keep the plant entrance open for those still working, have clashed repeatedly with the crowd. One policeman was badly hurt when hit on the head with a bottle; there were pictures of blood on the pavement. The demonstrators, for their part, have accused the police of brutality.

The morning show at Grun-

wick has become, as someone said, "the Ascot of the left." The place to be seen. Two backbench members of Parliament and a prominent left-wing figure in the miners' union have been arrested on charges of obstruction. Their appearance behind the window of a police van did them no harm among their supporters; indeed, others may have been disappointed not to be arrested.

There appears to be ideology on the company side, too. Its employees, mostly of Asian descent, got low pay when the dispute began but since have had big raises. Grunwick fired the strikers and has resisted recognition of their union, a notably nonmilitant one. Grunwick's managing director has the support of a right-wing ideological group, the National Association for Freedom.

NAFF took the advertisement in the Observer. It denounced "mob rule" and gave its version of the dispute's history; pretty mild stuff by the standards of U.S. political and ideological advertising. But the union printers, who have a tradition of extorting financial concessions from the vulnerable Sunday papers with sudden Saturday-night trouble, denounced the ad as "misleading" and "inflammatory."

The morning show at Grun-

generals and colonels for his tion, and the political pie expected to be announced September.

The investigation of the Gr "scandal" was accompanied by an outburst of anti-Semitic rhetoric in right-wing nationalist publications. But the Ministry of Interior confiscated the print publication, a fortnightly called *El Cabildo*, and denied that Semitism was in any way of policy. Twenty persons are awaiting trial by a court-martial in the Graver case, including publisher of the newspaper *Opinion*, Jacobo Timmerman.

Fragile Situation

This is still a fragile political situation. There are still sporadic acts of left-wing terrorism, as the critical wounding of a Minister Cesar Augusto Zetzi, and right-wing armed groups still act independently in kidnapping and killing "subversives." The economic situation, the government trying to control inflation, raises prices per cent a month, is causing hardship for wage earners, whose incomes are reduced. Despite boom in exports, which has led a foreign debt crisis, there is industrial recession.

Organized political party activity is banned and unions remain under military control. The many Catholic bishops have been criticized for continuing human rights violations, and have been written have been pressed for more than 600 persons have disappeared after being preyed upon by armed men. But Gen. Videla is able to implement his political plan, Argentina's development methods with no violent dissent is usually in Latin America.

There are exceptions. The military leaders of Peru and Ecuador, which have been run by armed forces since 1968 and respectively, have announced plans to call elections and return civilian rule by 1980. The examples of Peru and Ecuador not expected to produce or right political liberalization hard-line regimes, such as Chile where President Augusto Pinochet recently said, "It will be a long time before we have elections."

Students Act

Student demonstrations at universities in Brazil last week led police repression that could escalate into a more repressed political order, with the only opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, as main victim.

But a new mood is emerging. The eight military regimes to dominate the Latin countries South America, with the exception of democratic Venezuela's President, seem less monolithic. President Carter's concern of human rights violations raises hope that the United States will seek to strengthen the rule of law and political tolerance Latin America.

Polls have repeatedly shown that the public worried about excessive union power. My guess is that the Grunwick affair is greatly intensified that feeling.

But the problem lies in translating the public wish for no responsible unions into effect political action. That has not proved possible in recent years to even a modest degree. The has been no measurable decline in union excesses, whether ideological or bloody-minded—like the strike that closed the Water Theatre complex for days a month when a plumber was disciplined for failing to fix sink.

Indeed, the Labor government in the last few years has acted to increase union power by encouraging closed shops. And the party has been drifting steadily to the left in the local constituency, and that has picked the candidates for Parliament.

This Conservative party has a more ideological tone the days than it has had for years. Its leader, Margaret Thatcher, noted for the astuteness of her rhetoric. Whether she would actually change much it is a different question, but she certainly talks a tough right-wing game. No wonder the middle is a frustrated person these days.

Index an Off May

a Result
ic Slump

37 (AP-DJ)—
y in Japan fell
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at 129.1 in May
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7 (AP-DJ)—
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be up 12.6 per
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the prior year.
8.3 per cent to
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a year ago.

half year rose
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11. Exports de-
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Toyota Increases Exports to U.S.

Selhi Kato, president of Toyota Motor Sales, says the company will increase exports of passenger cars to the United States despite official Japanese warnings against excessive U.S. sales. Toyota has to increase exports to meet a strong request from American dealers for increased shipments, he says. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry last month asked Japanese car makers to refrain from excessive U.S. sales promotion campaigns to forestall another trade conflict following the row over color television sets. Mr. Kato says Toyota's U.S. sales this year will rise nearly 20 per cent to between 440,000 and 450,000 units. Actual U.S. sales in the first five months of this year rose 61 per cent to 307,500 units. The increased exports of Japanese vehicles will not damage the U.S. automobile industry because the big "Big Three" U.S. automakers have been enjoying good business performance, he says.

Sotheby's Going Public

Sotheby's, which has sold everything from Rembrandt's "Aristotle" to Shirley Temple's teddy bear in 24 years of auctioning, is putting itself up for bids. The firm says 3.8 million shares will go on sale Thursday at \$1.50 each. The issue amounts to 35 per cent of Sotheby's stock and includes 576,833 newly created shares, the proceeds from which are to be used to expand the firm's premises in New Bond Street. Another

100,000 shares of \$1.50 each are being offered by Lane Crawford Ltd., with which Sotheby's has a joint venture in Hong Kong, and that money would be used as equity capital by Sotheby Parkes Bernet for its U.S. operations. The group's annual gross sales at auction increased more than seven-fold between 1964 and 1976, reaching \$38.4 million. Sotheby Parkes Bernet Group Ltd., the parent company, earned \$23.4 million last fiscal year and projects pre-tax profits of \$4.6 million in the year ending this August.

Allianz Negotiating for MBB Stake

Allianz Versicherungs, the West German insurance company, is negotiating with the city of Hamburg for the purchase of part of Hamburg's stake in the aerospace company Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB). The city bought a 20.05-per-cent stake in MBB in June 1976 to safeguard jobs in the firm's Hamburg plant. MBB's turnover last year totaled 1.65 billion deutsche marks against 1.59 billion DM the previous year and it has a total work force of 20,000.

ASEA, Volvo Join on Turbine Parts

ASEA, the Swedish electrical equipment maker, and AB Volvo have agreed to a joint development of automotive gas turbine parts aimed at achieving more efficient gas turbines for cars. The development will center on ceramic turbine parts to replace superalloys. This would enable higher operating temperatures and a major reduction in fuel consumption, ASEA says.

Warns It May Impose Global Quotas

EEC Hardens Stance on World Customs Pact

By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, June 27 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market's negotiating stance for a pact to regulate world textile and clothing trade has hardened along lines that exclude a simple extension of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) that expires at the end of the year.

The EEC Commission, in obtaining a negotiating mandate, has promised France and Britain that if a pact acceptable to the EEC does not result by the end of the year, it will take the drastic action of setting up global quotas next year. Common Market negotiating sources disclosed today.

These sources explained that the EEC would invoke Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the safeguard clause that allows GATT members to protect their markets from disruptive effects of imports.

Last week, France unilaterally announced curbs on textile imports, and the commission subsequently told Paris that EEC trade policy does not allow member states to take such unilateral action. A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels said that other member states also were experiencing problems with textile imports and that it would seek consultations with exporters.

According to EEC sources, the Common Market will press for a new MFA pact that will stabilize at 1976 rates imports of

some items that had high penetration in its markets.

The United States has for long favored a simple extension of the MFA and has been supported by two major exporting countries, South Korea and Hong Kong. But the EEC is the biggest market for exporters, particularly from developing countries, and it has balked at signing for another term an arrangement that, among other things, provides for a 6-per-cent growth in imports.

EEC sources said that, essentially, global quotas would mean overall limits on imports without guarantees to exporters, who would have to fight among themselves to carve out their share of the market. It would be on a first-come, first-served basis, or a free-for-all, the sources said.

In effect, the EEC is letting the major textile exporting nations know what the consequences of a failure to agree on a new pact will be.

The textile committee of the GATT is scheduled to start a negotiating session July 5 to attempt again to produce a pact to regulate the textile trade. Earlier this year, such talks proved inconclusive because the EEC would not agree to a simple extension and was unable to begin hard bargaining because its negotiators had not been given a mandate by its member states.

Most other members of the 50-nation MFA have been willing to go along with the simple extension despite reservations. They reason that, though the pact has not worked flawlessly, it is better not to seek modifications and, in the words of one negotiator, "open a can of worms." As recently as last Thursday, President Carter's special trade negotiator, Robert Strauss, told reporters in Washington: "I think we've got to have a renewal of the agreement."

French Prices Rise 0.9 Per Cent In Latest Month

PARIS, June 27 (AP-DJ)—French consumer prices rose 0.9 per cent in May, compared with a rise of 1.3 per cent in April and 0.7 per cent in May, 1976, the Finance Ministry announced today. The increase over the 12 months to May 31 was 9.8 per cent.

May's retail price index, with 100 equalling 1970, stood at 181.1 compared with 179.4 in April and 164.9 in May last year.

Food prices continued to be the major cause of inflation, with a rise of 1.7 per cent in May, up from 1.6 per cent in April, partly reflecting unfavorable weather conditions.

The growth of prices for manufactured goods slowed to 0.7 per cent in May from 1.1 per cent a month earlier, and growth of prices for services to 0.9 per cent, down from 1.1 per cent.

French officials expect a further deceleration in the inflation rate in the coming months, with an overall increase of about 8.5 per cent for all of 1977, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1976.

Activity Said to Slow
Meanwhile the Paris Chamber of Commerce said today a recent survey had revealed a deceleration of industrial activity in France accompanied by a deterioration of the unemployment situation.

It noted that household consumption stagnated during the first quarter, rising by only 0.3 per cent against an increase of 1.1 per cent in the last three months of 1976. The study pointed out, however, that this appeared to be due to causes other than a degradation of household finances.

During April and May, however, the leveling-off was due to a contraction of purchasing power, the Chamber of Commerce said.

(MFA) without attempting to amend it.

While the EEC has not revealed its exact demands, it has said that it wants modifications in certain key areas where it feels the MFA was proved inadequate. In its latest position paper, it specifies introductory guidelines for a renewal of the pact which it feels should be for five years. The current agreement became effective at the beginning of 1974 for four years.

Franco-Arab Trade Block

PARIS, June 27 (AP-DJ)—A recently-passed French law has made it virtually impossible for any French firm to negotiate new deals or enact previously-signed contracts with most Arab countries, informed sources said today.

The law, signed June 7, states that any person or concern contributing to the disruption of the economy of any country for religious or racial reasons will face fines and possibly prison sentences.

The sources said that Cie. Française d'Assurances pour le Commerce Extérieur (COFACE), the financing body through which most export credits are handled, considers that it helps French firms export to Arab countries, it is guilty of complicity in the Arab boycott of Israel under the wording of the new law.

A Trade Ministry spokesman confirmed that COFACE had not been dealing with new dossiers since the law came into effect, preferring to wait until the government clarifies the situation.

The sources said that for the last few weeks COFACE has been withholding guarantees for export credits for new deals involving Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and Libya.

As a result, the sources said, hundreds of files are waiting to be processed and French firms are losing Arab orders.

The Trade Ministry spokesman said he expects a government directive on the application of the law to be issued shortly.

U.S. Speeds Up Fuel Economy Rulings for Cars

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP)—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams yesterday announced a rapid acceleration of federal fuel-economy standards for the automobile industry in model years 1981 through 1984.

Discounting warnings from U.S. car manufacturers that sharp increases in such standards could depress sales and lead to reductions in employment throughout the economy, Mr. Adams said an average fuel economy of 32 miles a gallon will be required for 1981 models.

He said an average manufacturer's fleet fuel economy must increase to 24 miles a gallon in 1982, to 26 miles a gallon in 1983 and to 27 miles a gallon in 1984.

He claimed the new rules would mean only small changes in the price of cars. Some of the fuel-saving measures he envisions would lead to an \$80 drop in 1981-model prices, and even in 1984 prices could fall by as much as \$200, he said.

However, industry leaders have warned that the billions of dollars required to build new production facilities for smaller cars will inevitably lead to higher consumer prices.

Congress previously set standards of 18, 19 and 20 miles a gallon for the model years 1978, 1979 and 1980 and also established a long-range goal of 27.5 miles a gallon by 1985 models.

Steel Stocks Pull Down Dow Average

Decline in Orders
Worries Some Traders

NEW YORK, June 27 (HT)—Basic industry stocks, especially those comprising the Dow Jones industrial average, came under pressure today although the overall market held its ground, closing about steady on the day. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial index was down 5.6 to 924.10. It was off 6.19 at 3 o'clock. Volume totaled 19.27 million shares against 28.5 million Friday.

Declining issues slightly outnumbered advances at about 710 to about 700.

Analysts say traders were rattled by today's news that major steel mills had a "marked decline" in July orders and that some industry leaders are fearful of a repeat of last year's sluggish second half. This weighed heavily on leading steel issues.

Trading slowed late in the day, as the broader market held steady and the industrial index continued to give ground.

Two key issues, both components of the 30-stock industrial average, came under selling pressure throughout the session. U.S. Steel closed down 1 at 38 1/8 and Bethlehem Steel was down 1 1/8 at 31 1/8 on the New York Stock Exchange.

British Petroleum, the Big Board's most actively traded stock, rose 1/4 to 1 1/4. The company's 13,397 million American Depositary Share offering was priced at \$16 1/8 each.

Blue chip losers included two major retailers, Sears and Woolworth, which declined 3/4 to 58 3/4 and 1/4 to 22 1/4, respectively.

One of the biggest percentage losers was Veto, which dropped 2 3/8 to 16 5/8. The company said it expects its fourth quarter income from operations to be "substantially reduced" due to year-end adjustments for the cost of sales understated in earlier quarters in fiscal 1977.

Among the bright spots were some oil exploration shares, as Natamex rose 1/4 to 40 3/8 and Woods Petroleum 1 3/4 to 29 1/2. Phillips Petroleum, actively traded, advanced 1/4 to 32 while Exxon, also among the active, rose 1/2 to 52 3/4.

Technicare, which introduced new heart diagnostic equipment, jumped 1 7/8 to 33 3/4 and Buifalo Forge advanced 1 1/2 to 37, reporting sharply higher six-month earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in slow trading. The Amex index was down 0.16 at 120.03.

Orders for Tools In U.S. Increase By 5.3 Per Cent

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT)—Orders for new machine tools in May edged ahead of April's by 5.3 per cent and reached \$265.2 million, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

However, domestic orders, at \$234.7 million, trailed the April pace by 2 per cent. This decline was more than offset by a 144-per-cent surge in export orders, which amounted to \$30.5 million in May.

Shipments showed a reverse pattern, with the value of new machine tools shipped in May reaching \$183.5 million, up 5 per cent from April's level. Shipments to domestic users rose 7.9 per cent to \$89.1 million of the total, but shipments abroad fell 18.3 per cent to \$16.5 million.

When compared with year-earlier levels, the machine tool industry appeared much stronger. May orders ran 56.6-per-cent higher than a year before, with domestic orders up 53.2 per cent and foreign orders up 88.9 per cent.

As a result, total orders for this year's first five months reached \$1.17 billion, a gain of 60 per cent from the year-ago period. Domestic orders, valued at \$1.07 billion, ran 65.5 per cent higher, while foreign orders, at \$105.2 million, were 19.9 per cent ahead of the year-earlier level.

Last month's shipments ran 14.5 per cent higher than in May, 1976, with domestic shipments up 27.5 per cent and foreign shipments down 44 per cent. The trade association placed total shipments for the first five months at \$869.2 million, down 0.9 per cent from the year-earlier level. Shipments to domestic users, at \$759.5 million, were 5.1 per cent higher than a year before, while shipments abroad, at \$99.7 million, trailed the year-ago level by 21 per cent.

The industry backlog of orders as of May 31 stood at \$1.76 billion, up 5 per cent during the month. At the end of 1976 it amounted to \$1.45 billion.

U.S. Trade Deficit Cut in May

As Oil, Coffee Imports Drop

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A big drop in imports of oil and coffee helped cut the U.S. trade deficit in May to \$12.2 billion, the lowest monthly deficit so far this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

While the May excess of imports over exports was less than half the record monthly deficit of \$2.6 billion in April, the overall trade deficit for the first five months of 1977 was still at a record of \$8.7 billion.

The improvement in the trade figures resulted from a 4.3-per-cent increase from April in ex-

ports to a 1977 high of \$10.39 billion, while imports declined 7.8 per cent to \$11.63 billion.

The Commerce Department said the drop in imports was due largely to a decline of \$625 million in oil and a decline of \$144 million in coffee imports.

The overall value of oil imports of \$3.1 billion in May was the lowest monthly total so far this year.

Although the decline in oil imports was encouraging, the total value of such imports of \$17.8 billion so far this year is more than \$5.5 billion above the same five months of 1976.

On the export side, the department said there were increases in foreign sales of machinery and transport equipment, crude materials, chemicals, beverages and tobacco and manufactured goods.

Total exports in the first five months of the year were valued at \$49.8 billion, while imports were at a record level of \$59.6 billion.

The United States has had a trade deficit in every month since May of last year. The previous lowest monthly deficit this year was just under \$1.7 billion in January.

Doubts in Congress

For the whole of the year the trade deficit is expected to reach \$23 billion to \$25 billion.

While Treasury officials insist the nation can carry a large trade deficit this year without weakening confidence abroad in the dollar, questions are being raised in the Congress and elsewhere about how long this trend can continue.

Congressional sources, who say they understand the need for the U.S. deficits in international trade and its other current-account transactions to help stimulate a worldwide economic recovery, nevertheless are beginning to worry.

Charles Vanin, D-Ohio, chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee on international trade, says "the tone of the administration's announcements of the deficits has been almost congratulatory. While there's considerable merit in the administration argument (in favor of U.S. trade deficits), I'm not certain the situation is as simple as the administration believes."

"How long can we afford these enormous deficits?" he asked. The congressman said his trade panel will hold hearings on the trade deficits and their economic implications, both domestic and international, later this year.

Rep. Vanik and other members of his panel, meanwhile, will go to Brussels and Geneva early next month to discuss world trade issues with officials of other governments.

Several of the companies said they were aware of the investigations. Others said they were unaware of any such inquiry, and most said they did not believe they had violated the law.

U.S. to Oppose Income Transfer

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters)—An administration official said today the United States will oppose any effort to use commodity agreements as a means of redistributing wealth among nations.

"Our policy is to separate out and reject the category of measures designed to effect income transfers through commodity arrangements," said Fred Bergsten, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs.

Mr. Bergsten said the United States feels commodity agreements should be used solely to smooth out price fluctuations, thus serving an anti-inflationary function in user countries and encouraging investment in producing countries.

The Bank Secrecy Act makes it illegal for companies to transport more than \$3,000 in or out of the country without declaring it to customs agents.

Customs agents are looking for evidence of both criminal and civil violations of the law. Criminal violations involve willful intent as well as more stringent evidence than is required in a civil proceeding.

The entry of the Customs Service into the picture signals a new approach by the government to cracking down on the maintenance of secret so-called offshore funds.

If criminal cases are initiated by the service, penalties can range up to \$500,000 and five years in prison in instances where more than \$100,000 is involved in a 12-month period or where there is proof of some additional federal violation.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

In its first year as an Esmark company, International Playtex had record revenues of \$372 million-plus and pre-tax earnings of nearly \$39 million. Playtex, the long-established leader in bras and girdles, but a relative newcomer in the tampon market, increased its dollar share of the latter from 26.3% to 32.1%, ranking it a vigorously-competitive number two. (So far in 1977, the Playtex share has risen to 33.4%.) Playtex's performance helped Esmark push 1976 revenues over the \$5 billion mark to \$5.3 billion, and increase dividends for the fifth year in a row. Esmark, a company of high expectations—in food, fertilizers, energy, and personal products. Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

Interest Rates	European Gold Markets
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German		Swiss		June 27, 1977			
Dollar	Mark	Franc	Sterling	Open	Close	N.C.	
5 1/8-5 1/4	4 1/8-4 1/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	7 1/8-7 3/4	141.60	142.50	+1.70	
5 1/8-6	4 1/8-3 3/4	5 1/8-5 1/4	8 1/8-9 1/8	141.875	142.425	+1.75	
5 1/8-6	3 7/8-4	3 3/4-4 1/4	18-18 1/4	145.31	145.46	+0.60	
6 1/8-6 1/4	4 1/8-4 1/4	3 3/4-4 1/4	10 1/4-11				
6 1/8-6 1/4	4 1/8-4 1/4	3 3/4-4 1/4	10 1/4-11 1/4				

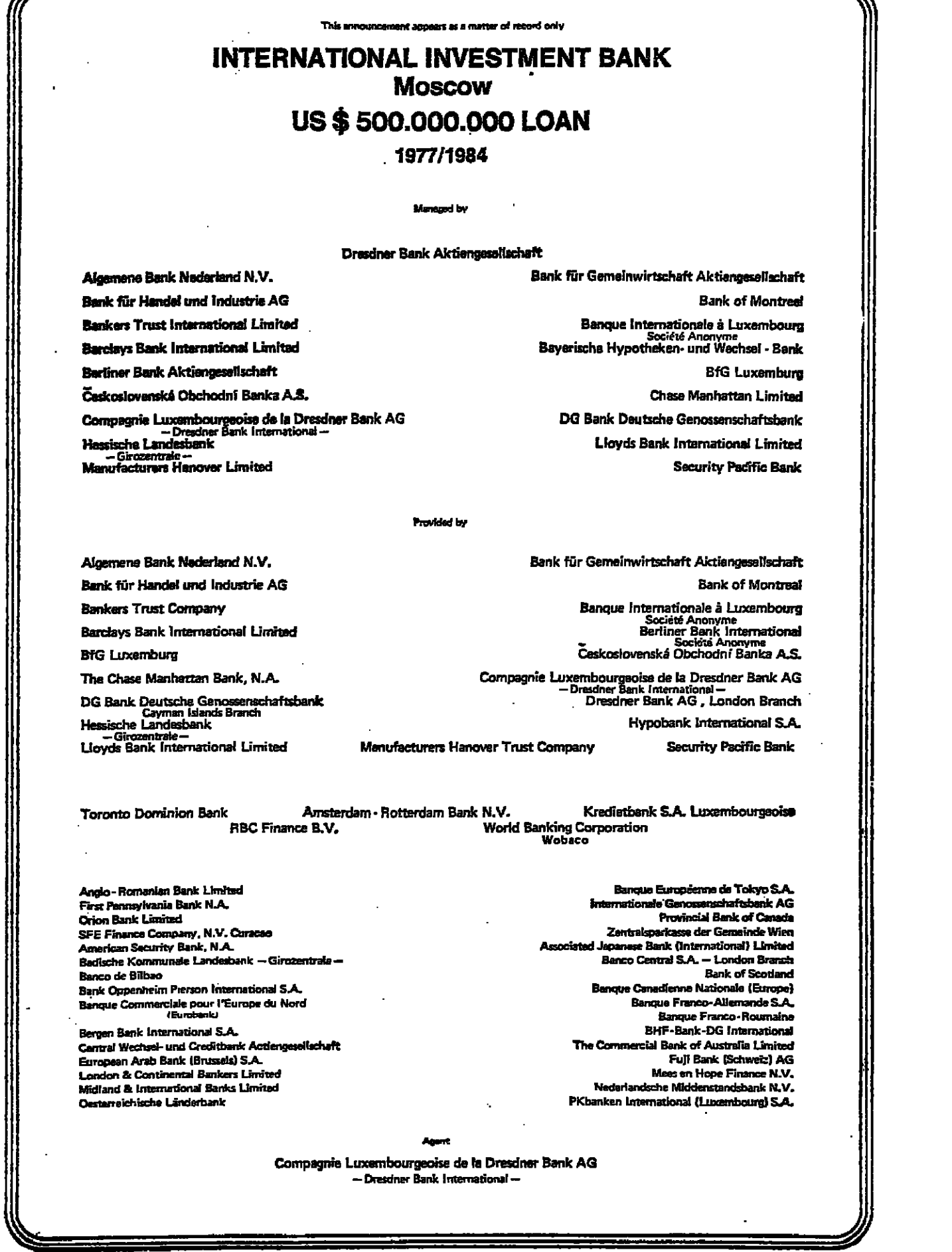
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Stock Indexes

	1977				Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)		
	Feb.	Prev.	High	Low	Basic	Aug.	Nov.
dam	92.50	92.30	99.50	37.30	140	6.00	7.75
s	103.37	102.58	107.82	100.35	145	2.75	5.50
urt	141.40	141.54	148.98	132.11	150	—	3.50
300	430.50	429.60	477.40	356.80			
500	208.84	208.12	213.89	164.43			

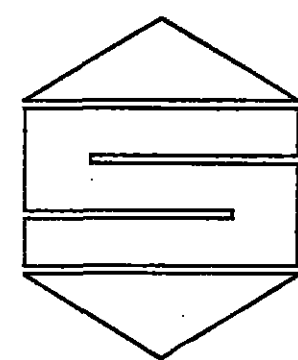
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April, 1915

- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds				- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds				- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds				- 1977 - Stocks and Bonds			
High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld
57.48	57.48	PAULI	1.42	25.00	25.00	1.12	4.51	117.11	117.11	1.11	4.44	155.12	155.12	1.11	4.44
19.18	19.18	PALCO	1.32	19.18	19.18	1.32	6.88	20.11	20.11	1.32	6.88	31.11	31.11	1.32	6.88
26.19	26.19	PALCO	.80	26.19	26.19	.80	3.00	26.19	26.19	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
6.19	6.19	PALCO	.80	6.19	6.19	.80	3.00	6.19	6.19	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
12.10	12.10	PALCO	.80	12.10	12.10	.80	3.00	12.10	12.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
17.10	17.10	PALCO	.80	17.10	17.10	.80	3.00	17.10	17.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
21.10	21.10	PALCO	.80	21.10	21.10	.80	3.00	21.10	21.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
25.10	25.10	PALCO	.80	25.10	25.10	.80	3.00	25.10	25.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
29.10	29.10	PALCO	.80	29.10	29.10	.80	3.00	29.10	29.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
33.10	33.10	PALCO	.80	33.10	33.10	.80	3.00	33.10	33.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
37.10	37.10	PALCO	.80	37.10	37.10	.80	3.00	37.10	37.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
41.10	41.10	PALCO	.80	41.10	41.10	.80	3.00	41.10	41.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
45.10	45.10	PALCO	.80	45.10	45.10	.80	3.00	45.10	45.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
49.10	49.10	PALCO	.80	49.10	49.10	.80	3.00	49.10	49.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
53.10	53.10	PALCO	.80	53.10	53.10	.80	3.00	53.10	53.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
57.10	57.10	PALCO	.80	57.10	57.10	.80	3.00	57.10	57.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
61.10	61.10	PALCO	.80	61.10	61.10	.80	3.00	61.10	61.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
65.10	65.10	PALCO	.80	65.10	65.10	.80	3.00	65.10	65.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
69.10	69.10	PALCO	.80	69.10	69.10	.80	3.00	69.10	69.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
73.10	73.10	PALCO	.80	73.10	73.10	.80	3.00	73.10	73.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
77.10	77.10	PALCO	.80	77.10	77.10	.80	3.00	77.10	77.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
81.10	81.10	PALCO	.80	81.10	81.10	.80	3.00	81.10	81.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
85.10	85.10	PALCO	.80	85.10	85.10	.80	3.00	85.10	85.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
89.10	89.10	PALCO	.80	89.10	89.10	.80	3.00	89.10	89.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
93.10	93.10	PALCO	.80	93.10	93.10	.80	3.00	93.10	93.10	.80	3.00	31.11	31.11	.80	3.00
97.10	97.10	PALCO	.80	97.1											

[illegible]

Selection Trust Limited

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Mining Minerals Exploration
Mining and Metallurgical Services
Investment Metals Stockholding
Contracting and Civil Engineering
Quarrying Project Management
Offshore Gas and Oil interests

NET PROFITS UP BY 72%

Results for the year ended March 31st

	1977	1976
Revenue	£31,540,000	£21,036,000
Expenditure	£13,280,000	£9,315,000
Profit before tax	£18,260,000	£11,721,000
Net Profit	£10,480,000	£6,072,000
Earnings per share	36.9p	28.3p
Net assets	£197,000,000	£180,721,000
Net assets per share	£6.76	£7.80

Geographical Distribution of Assets

North America 42% Australia 22%
Europe 28% Africa 8%

SELECTION TRUST LIMITED

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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DFLS 20,000,000 LOAN DUE 1983/1992
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BANK MEES & HOPE NV

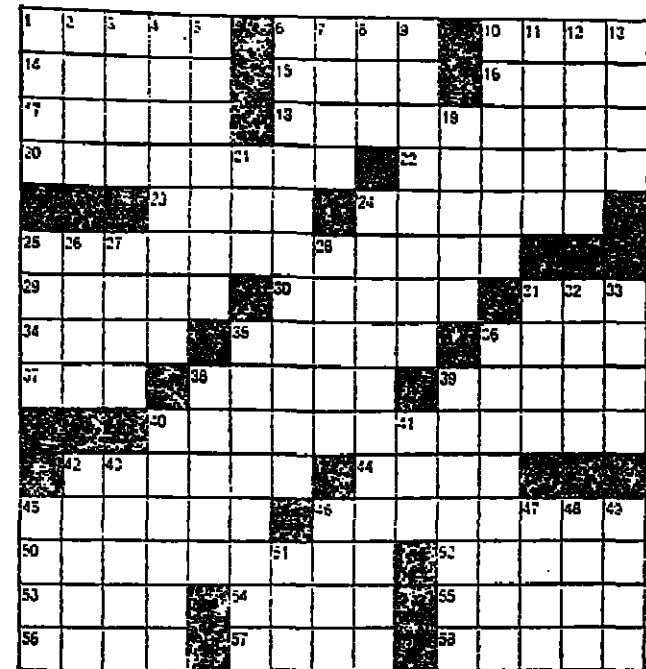
and

BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET

June, 1977

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 "Merry Widow" composer
6 Largest of the Marianas
10 Art
15 Odd in Glasgow
16 Hebrew measure
17 Love of objects
18 On the war
20 Stop signs
21 Big Dipper star
22 Engine sound
23 Typhoons
24 Owl sounds
25 Plumed bird
30 "Just Those Things" protection agency
34 Toboggan
35 Ski resort
36 Letter opener
37 Theatrical wd.
38 Winter fall
39 "Boys of Summer" figure
40 Rabbit stew
42 Neptune or Poseidon
- DOWN**
- 43 Voiced
45 Author of "The Naked and the Dead"
46 He hides when he rides
50 Land of the Galibys
52 Make amends
53 To "precisely"
54 Night: Comb.
55 Mau Mau's home
56 Cause to go
57 Mediators
58 To be: Sp.
- PEANUTS**
- 11 Downs or sits
12 LOU's
13 Solemn vow
14 Snobbish
21 Not safe
24 Thanksgiving helping
25 Hardy girl
26 Like Medusa
27 Songbird
28 Free from confinement
31 Gripe
32 Home plate, e.g.
33 Rabbit
34 Race result list
35 Dispirits
36 More perspicacious
38 Hear the snooze alarm
40 Discontinued
41 To's partner
42 Recipe direction
43 Iron: Ger.
44 He wrote "Serpico"
46 Urges Rover to
47 Predispensed
48 Writer Seton
49 1984, e.g.
51 Card game

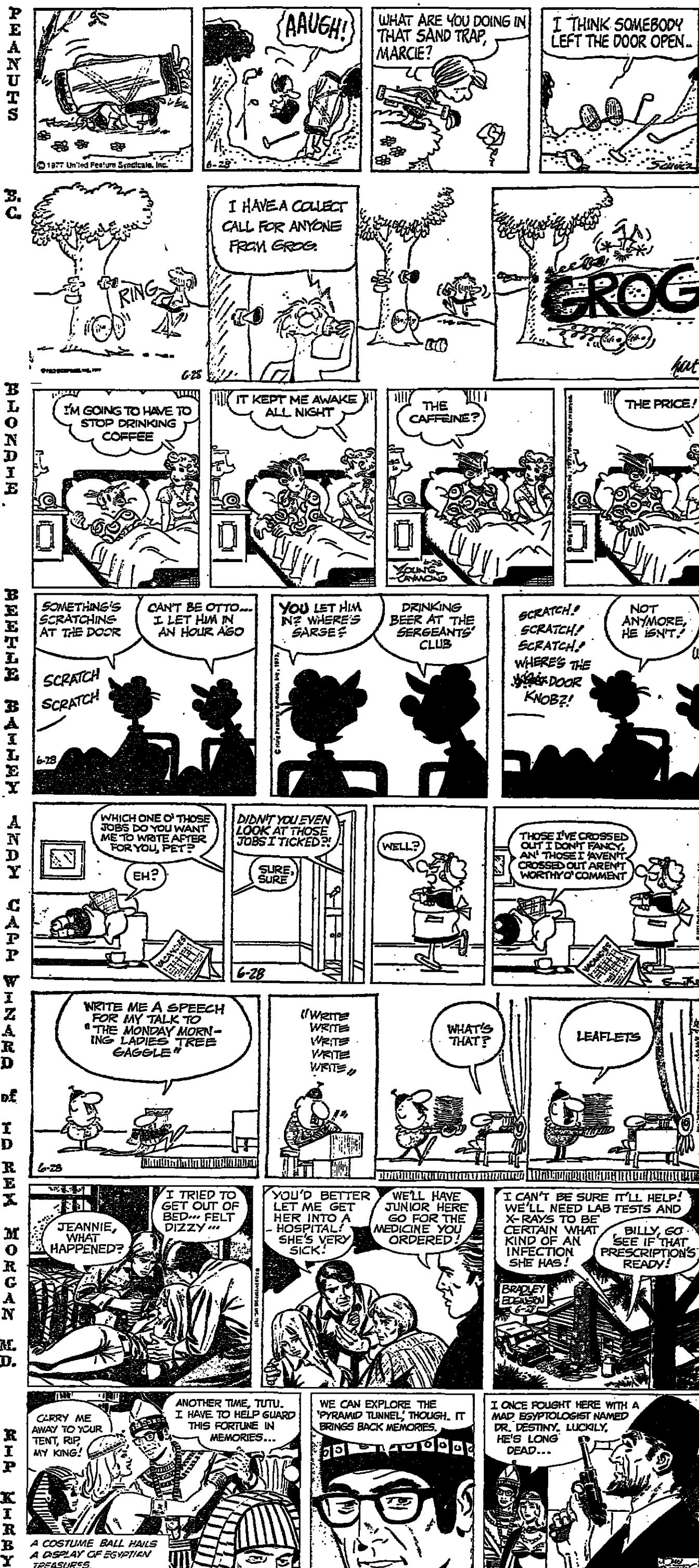
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Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	19	66	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Clear	MILAN	26	80	Sunny
ANTWERP	17	63	Clear	MILWAUKEE	25	77	Clear
ATHENS	26	82	Clear	MONTREAL	23	73	Sunny
BELGRADE	22	72	Unavail.	MOSCOW	23	73	Storm
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	23	73	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	17	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
BOSTON	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	26	80	Variable
BUDAPEST	16	61	Storm	PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Clear	ROME	29	84	Clear
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	28	82	Clear	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Shower
DUBLIN	13	55	Rain	TAIPEI	23	73	Clear
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	Clear
FLORENCE	24	75	Clear	TULSA	23	73	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TVL ATTY	23	73	Clear
GENEVA	18	64	Clear	VIENNA	26	80	Clear
HELSINKI	14	57	Shower	WASHINGTON	28	82	Sunny
HONOLULU	26	80	Storm	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear				
LISBON	17	63	Cloud				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Variant				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT		
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		
June 27, 1977		
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose asset values are based on last prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IFT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.		
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SP51.25	
(d) Baerfund	SP51.25	
(d) Baerfund	SP51.25	
(d) Baerfund	SP51.25	
BANQUE VON BERNST & CO.		
(d) BVB Bond	SP51.25	
(d) BVB Bond	SP51.25	
(d) BVB Bond	SP51.25	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		
(w) Capital Int'l	SP51.25	
(w) Capital Int'l	SP51.25	
CREDIT SUISSE		
(d) Actions Suisse	SP51.25	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP51.25	
(d) Actions Suisse	SP51.25	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) DIT Bond	SP51.25	
(d) DIT Bond	SP51.25	
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)		
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP51.25	
(w) Fidelity Dir. Svc. Tr.	SP51.25	
(w) Fidelity Dir. Svc. Tr.	SP51.25	
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	SP51.25	
(w) Fidelity World Fund	SP51.25	
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED		
(w) G.T. Bond	SP51.25	
(w) G.T. Bond	SP51.25	
JARDINE FLEMING		
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP51.25	
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP51.25	
LLOYD'S INT. MGT. CO. OF GENEVA		
(w) Lloyd's Int'l Growth	SP51.25	
(w) Lloyd's Int'l Growth	SP51.25	
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.		
(w) P.G.O. Bond	SP51.25	
(w) P.G.O. Bond	SP51.25	
SEPRO		
(w) Sepron (N.A.V.)	SP51.25	
(w) Sepron (N.A.V.)	SP51.25	
BOFFI GROUPE GENEVA		
(w) Boffi Bond	SP51.25	
(w) Boffi Bond	SP51.25	
SWISS BANK CORP.		
(d) Swiss Bond	SP51.25	
(d) Swiss Bond	SP51.25	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Union Bond	SP51.25	
(d) Union Bond	SP51.25	
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		
(d) Union Bond	SP51.25	
(d) Union Bond	SP51.25	



BOOKS

- TROUBLED TEACHERS**
By Esther P. Rothman. McKay, 288 pp. \$10.
- DOES ANYBODY GIVE A DAMN?**
By Nat Hentoff. Knopf, 245 pp. \$8.95.
- Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

There is plenty of evidence these days that American schools are failing to meet the needs of substantial numbers of their students. The federal Educational Progress Assessment, which estimates that a fifth of the country's young people finish their schooling deficient in basic reading and calculating skills. Others put the figure nearer a third.

For every survey on the subject, there is also an explanation for this miserable record. Television is turning our children's minds into cottage cheese. The effects of poverty are so devastating that schools can't overcome them in only six hours a day. The financial crunch has destroyed basically good school systems. And then, there is the fashionable theory succinctly put by a former chairman of the Boston School Committee, who reportedly observed: "We have no inferior education in our schools. What we have been getting is an inferior type of student."

There is also a minority view that what happens in the schools has a bearing on how much children learn. As James Harris, a former president of the National Education Association, put it: "If 23 per cent of anything else failed—23 per cent of automobiles did not run, 23 per cent of the buildings fell down, 23 per cent of stuffed ham spoiled—we'd look at the producer. The schools here are not blameless."

Both of these new books are, in effect, arguments that schools are ultimately responsible for what children do and don't learn. Esther P. Rothman, a veteran teacher and school administrator who previously wrote "The Angel Inside Went Sour," has produced what she describes as "a critical look at what's wrong with classroom education in America—and how to correct it." She writes with passion and humor, and with a certain amount of temperance and logic. (Educational research is rightly ridiculed as largely self-serving, but then teachers are criticized for not heeding certain findings.) The net effect, though, is a sensitive exposé of much of the silliness that is put forward as serious education and the destruction this produces in the lives of hapless pupils.

Dr. Rothman's basic hypothesis is that learning is a natural instinct, and that it takes systematic effort to turn the curiosity of a child into boredom. "I have worked with retarded children, truant, delinquent, disturbed, and neglected children, and each child I have ever known wanted to learn," she writes. Much of the book is a series of discussions of ways in which this instinct is systematically undermined. Her rapier moves from the limitations of standardized tests and behavior modification to programs that teach ingenuity of work, effects of unidirectional teachers. She is particularly effective in her analysis of the remedial instruction that has given large numbers of students a vested interest in preservation of ignorance.

Ultimately, though, man's book is about her argument is that men must be paid to work. She goes into their profession, the process of learning, and then she goes into the children. "I now have two teachers the other teacher, the actual teacher, and the emotional teacher, who works, and often expands great in a process that is called 'teaching' but is not, and a teacher, who often scolds the other teacher to do." In short, it's all about trying to see human beings until they do likewise with them.

Nat Hentoff's newest written not from the perspective of the professional educator, but from the perspective of a child with a deep education. It is essentially in its format and content.

"My main interest all writing about education in finding ways in which schools can and do work, or for a larger part of them than is or has been," he says near the end.

Most of the chapters are descriptions of schools. Rothman, who has spent years with the principals and accounts of his work with the principals and teachers, he decries the to organize schools for the sake of teachers and students rather than for the sake of the child. He is most effective in discussion of corporal punishment (the chapter is called "I Severe the Kid Get Schooled?"). In which he that, if nothing else, is demanding for a teacher to work himself into where it is necessary a child.

Neither of these books to become a big seller. They are clearly going against the tide. Parents and educators are now pushing for rather than less learning in schools, as if visible somehow insures quality. Most of the ideas that have been around for time, but just because of the whole just does it that they are being heard.

What is really needed is change in our attitude schools and the small who inhabit them. Dr. F perhaps sums it up best: "Teachers, lecturing, showing, ordering, correcting, ordering. It is no wonder that teachers have to education as a 'process of ing children for living,' not what education should be a living."

Edward B. Fiske is on staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

On the deal shown, North and South had to an excellent grand slam contract in the face of an opening bid from East. South's vulnerable overall at the two-level in diamonds, combined with his four-club bid made voluntarily over three hearts, convinced North that there must be a good play for seven clubs and he was right. In normal circumstances, South could expect to make five trump tricks, six diamond tricks and the major suit ace for a total of 13.

It might seem that this well-judged bidding effort was destined to be frustrated by the disastrous 5-0 trump division. However, South was able to overcome this problem, much to West's annoyance.

The opening heart he won in the dummy with a spade was a discard play of the club ace reveal had break and South's over. He then ruffed with a low trump, led spade ace and played to mind winners, discarding from the dummy. The was then this:

NORTH
♠ A 10 9
♥ Q J 10
♦ Q J 10 6
♣ A

WEST
♠ 10
♥ Q
♦ Q
♣ 3 2 7 5

SOUTH
♠ 9
♥ 8 7 6
♦ 8 7
♣ A

East (D)
♠ A K 5
♥ Q 9 8 5 4 2
♦ 8 3
♣ 9 8 7 5 2

South
♠ 4 2
♥ Q
♦ A K Q 10 7 6
♣ K J 4 3

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
1♥ 2♠ Pass 2♥
3♥ 4♠ Pass 7♣
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart right.

A spade was ruffed with club six, and the remaining were scored by a high- and West had to underlead his gnashing his teeth. South made his slam.

In the replay, East crowed auction with an opening heart bid, and South reasonably enough, in the club break was decisive: West led to give his partner a ruff, and South was done. A made trick.

ert Puts Away King With Ease, 6-1, 6-2

ue on *Nastase*: Rule Ambiguous

inaglia, Hero of Italy, an Unhappy Soccer Star in N.Y.

Carroll (8); Hrabosky (6), Metzger
and Summers (7); Knecht (1)
Merker (1-4); Hill-Schmidt (20),
Edox (6).
..... 100 010 000-2-9
..... 000 021 000-5-9
Baldwin, Baldwin (7) and Stearns;
Summers (7) and Summers (7)
(2-8). Hill-Murder (11), Outlines

Francisco 000 020 000-5-1
..... 000 000 000-5-1
Malkin (7-8) and Hill; Porsch, Me-
lier (9) and Hermann. L-
..... 1-4
Diez 000 000 003-5-1
..... 011 325-5 2
..... 011 325-5 2
..... 011 325-5 2
Sergio (5), Smith (1),
Sergio (5), Sandler (7),
Nikro; Knize (8); Leon (8) and
Winkler (8-9). L-Pras-
..... 100-8
..... 100-8
(2-8) Burghes (20).

Carew Average .403 As Twins Take Lead

(UPD).—Texas Rangers owner Conrad Corbett said today that Baltimore third-base coach Billy Hunter has accepted the Texas manager's job, which last week was taken from Frank Lucchesi and then accepted and rejected



Chris Evert reaching for a shot by Billie Jean King.

With 6 Teams in 1978
**Pro Tennis' WTT Set
To Expand Into Europe**

Player	Club	Salary
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	2.90
Joe Rudi	Angels	2.00
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.80
Don Baylor	Angels	1.50

Valuable Mare Stolen At Kentucky Farm

Eastern Europe. It is believed that they involve teams for Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union. The two other

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	45	23	.673	—
Pittsburgh	38	30	.559	7 1/2
Philadelphia	37	31	.544	8 1/2
St. Louis	37	32	.536	9
Montreal	28	49	.425	16 1/2
New York	29	40	.420	17

Western Division

Los Angeles	47	25	.653	—
Cincinnati	37	33	.526	8 1/2
San Francisco	33	40	.452	14 1/2
Chicago	31	42	.429	16 1/2
San Diego	21	44	.319	21 1/2
Atlanta	27	44	.380	19 1/2

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 7, Montreal 4 (1st).	
Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 3 (2d).	
Cincinnati 5, Los Angeles 4 (1st).	
Los Angeles 9, Cincinnati 3 (2d).	
Chicago 15, New York 10	
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 0	
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 0	
San Francisco 2, Houston 0	

Monday's Games

Chicago at Montreal, n.	
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, n.	
Cincinnati at St. Louis, n.	
Los Angeles at Atlanta, n.	
San Francisco at Cincinnati, n.	
San Diego at Houston, n.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	28	.594	—
New York	37	32	.533	2 1/2
Baltimore	37	34	.521	5
Cleveland	34	33	.507	6 1/2
Milwaukee	32	38	.462	7
Detroit	29	41	.412	10
Toronto	26	43	.377	15 1/2

Western Division

Minnesota	40	31	.563	—
Chicago	38	31	.551	1
Cleveland	36	34	.514	2 1/2
Kansas City	36	34	.514	2 1/2
Seattle	33	35	.485	5 1/2
St. Louis	33	42	.439	9 1/2

Sunday's Results

New York 5, Boston 4	
Toronto 2, Baltimore 0	
Cleveland 5, Detroit 1 (1st).	
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2 (2d).	
Milwaukee 8, Seattle 6	
Minnesota 10, Chicago 10	
California 4, Texas 2 (1st).	
California 4, Texas 3 (2d).	
Oakland 7, Kansas City 1 (1st).	
Kansas City 9, Oakland 3 (2d).	

Monday's Games

New York at Toronto, n.	
Texas at Oakland, n.	
Kansas City at Cincinnati, n.	
Milwaukee at Minnesota, n.	
Seattle at Chicago, n.	
Boston at Detroit, n.	
Baltimore at Cleveland, n.	

Baseball's Millionaires

Joe Rudi	Angels	2.09 mil	.264	.242	48	64	13	53
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	.269	.219	37	59	8	26
Don Baylor	Angels	1.59 mil	.218	.243	39	53	9	37
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.60 mil	.228	.232	30	53	8	38
Dave Cash	Expos	1.56 mil	.285	.284	46	81	0	17

Sunday's Line Scores

[illegible]

